

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

# ARCHÆOLOGY.

# PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1914.



# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

# ARCHÆOLOGY.

# PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1914.

# CONTENTS.

# PART L

		PAGE
Part I	447	1-1
Appendices-		
Appendix	A Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's Diary	15
Do.	B.—List of Drawings prepared during 1913-14	17
Do.	C.—List of Photographs taken during 1915-14	18
Do.	D-List of Toscriptions copied during 1918-14	99
Do.	E.—Annual Expenditure of the Survey	24
Do.	F.—Office Library	25
Do.	()Liet of Coins and Antiquities sequired by different Museums :	
240	Bombay Asiatic Society	27
	Virtueia and Albert Museum, Rombay	28
	Bhavnagar and Udaipur	28
	Raiket	.28
	Ajmer	20
	Junagadh +	30
	Poons	32
De.	H Tomsure Trave Report of the Housing Branch of the Beyel Assatic Society on coins	174
	acquired under the Treasure Teure Act.	32
	Dijapar	28
	East Khandesh	82
	Perms	48
Do.	Control of the second s	21
n.	L.—Statement of expenditure on conservation work narred out in the	1
Der.	Bombay Presidency during the year 1913-14	36
Do.	M.—Report on Conservation work carried out in Central Indus	43.
De	N Do. do. Rajputaria	44
Do.	O Do: do as Mis Highness the	70
330.	Nimm's Dominions	40
Do.	P.—Inspection Reports	46.
	RReports on use of a mustage of Sulpharic and Nitric acids for destroy-ing, stumps, do:	52
Do.	S.—Lists of works proposed for the year 1915-16 in the Hombay Presidency	34
	PART II (a).	
4	11001 21910	
Original Rese		
Bhilm	215	60
Gyaraspu Ваго		100
Udaypur		10.4
	PART 11(b).	
	PARI II(0)	
Excavati	ons at Besnagur	97
	PART III.	
State AS		
Conservation		46
Alboha a	and Pattadkal	75 75
	(Gol Gambaz)	70
Alimedal		77
Dhar	***	78
Mandu Sanchi, I	Blancel	78 90
Pitalkhor		50
List of P	'ablic Liberries, &c., to which Archanological Survey Reports are regularly	
supplie	ed	82

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

# ARCHÆOLOGY.

# PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING BUT MARCH 1914.

# PART I.

# I. Departmental Notes.

During the last official year the only items of any importance affecting
the personnel of the office were my absence on twentythree days' privilege leave during the mouth of
October when my Assistant Mr. J. A. Page, acted for me, and my confirmation
as Superintendent with effect from the 17th October 1913, under Government
of India, Department of Education (Archaeology), Notification No. 119 of the
9th April 1914 published in the Government of Education No. 2807 of the 15th idem.

- The changes in the establishment were as follows:—Messrs. N. A. Wartekar and L. R. Date, the Head and Second Draftsment in my office were each on one month's privilege leave, the former in the month of September and the latter in October. The post of the Third Draftsman-Photographer, which had fallen vacant, was filled up, and Mr. S. P. Date, formerly in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, was appointed to it. Owing to the increase of clerical and menial work in my office I had to request Government to sanction the entertainment of an additional clerk and peon to cope with it. This request was complied with in the Government of India, Department of Education (Archaeology), letter No. 356 of the 11th August 1913, embodied in the Government of Bombay, General Department Resolution No. 6384, dated the 1st September 1913. Mr. Y. M. Dikshit was taken on in the new post of clerk sanctioned
- Change of office quarters. Buildings, Poons, being ready, I shifted my office there about the close of March. There being no room in our new quarters for the Museum which was in my charge, all the articles, except large and heavy stone sculptures, were, at his suggestion, sent by mil to the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, who, I hear, has temporarily boused them in the godowns of the Bombay Asiatic Society. The stone sculptures and the coins only are now with me in the new office. The former will be despatched to Bombay as soon as the Museum building is ready to receive them, and the latter will be handed over to the Assistant Curator, as soon as he is appointed, whom the Board of Temptons intend civing are for attending the ambandant continual continuation continuation continuation continuation continuation continuation continuation continu

# II. The Year's Work.

- During the monsoon recess we were as fully occupied as ever with the usual office work, which is becoming heavier every Work at Head-Quarters. year. The very first thing that I have to take in hand after the termination of the touring season is the preparation of the Annual Progress Report, which is not mere clerical work but requires close study and collocation, at least in the descriptive part of it. An account of the conservation, research and epigraphic work done during the year had also to be prepared and sent to the Director-General of Archaeology. The Office Photographer was engaged upon developing the many negatives taken in the field and preparing no less than six sets of prints from each of them. A good many prints had also to be taken for the Photozinco Office in connection with the second monograph of Mr. Cousens, the late Superintendent of this Circle. This whole amount of work being too heavy for one single individual, the Photographer was helped by the Second Draftsman. The latter was also, in conjunction with the General Assistant, occupied with the work of sorting and arranging the impressions of inscriptions we took in the field. In regard to the drawing work, eight record drawings were finished, which all stand this time to the credit of the Head Draftsman. He and the Second Draftsman had also from time to time to make copies, for office references, of the tracings accompanying the estimates of conservation works.
- 5 Mr. Page, having arrived but shortly before the commencement of the year under review, was occupied with making himself familiar with the office routine and checking and approving estimates for conservation work which are coming in larger numbers year by year. He was likewise engaged in writing and printing conservation notes on the ancient monuments he visited in April and also during the rainy senson. He was also of great help to me in the preparation of the Annual Report.
- 6. Mr. Page, being appointed to look after the conservation work of this Circle, I was able this time to devote the greater exploration branches of archeology Nearly a month and a quarter I spent in touring in the Bhilsa District of the Gwalior State, visiting ancient monuments, writing descriptive notes, and photographing and making drawings of archeological buildings. The next three months I was encamped at Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa, where I was engaged in conducting excavations. Museum work, too, had claims on my attention, and these were duly fulfilled. A detailed statement of my movements will be found in Appendix A. Though Mr. Page came to India at a time when the hot season was almost in full swing, he was full of willingness and enthusiasms to go and inspect some monuments, and consequently I allowed him to visit Elephanta, Bassein and Ambarnath in April. In order that he might make himself acquainted with the various styles of architecture, I also sent him out in the monsoon. In the touring season proper he visited all the places which were, or are still, centres of active conservation work, and also almost all the monuments of the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts which had been declared protected, as detailed in the tour programme of last year's report. The diary of his movements may be seen in Appendix A.
- 7. Appendix C sets forth a list of the photographs taken during 1913-14. My two draftsmen were with me on tour, and have material for the preparation of new drawings, which they will finish in the course of the ensuing monsoon recess.
- Beyond the Annual Progress Report for the year 1912-13 no official publication was brought out by this department.

III. Publications.

# IV & V. Office Library and Annual Expenditure,

A list of the new books added to the office library is given in Appendix F. I am exceedingly obliged to the Government of Bombay for having

presented my office library with copies of all the volumes of the Bombay Sanskrit Series that were available. This has supplied a long-felt want.

10. A statement of the expenditure of the Survey will be found in Appendix E.

# VI. Museums,

11. The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales

Museum of Western India, Bombay, has kindly sent
me the following note regarding the progress that is
being made towards the completion of this building:

"Steady progress has been made with this building during the past year. The roofing is complete throughout, while the creeting of the

central dome is well advanced.

"The plaster work and general fluishing of the interior are now in progress."

- 12. Except one plaster east nothing of special interest was added to the Poons.

  Archeological Museum which had been attached to my office. Dr. Horovitz of Aligach, when some time ago he was studying the Himyaric exhibits of the Berlin Museum, came across an altar, the top of which was missing. From the photographs of the Hinterland antiquities which were presented to the Poons Museum by the Director-General of Archaeology and to which reference has been made in last Progress Report (p. ll), Dr. Horovitz was at once able to see that the missing part was in this last museum. At the suggestion of Dr. Marshall plaster casts were exchanged so that each museum has now completed its fragment. The cast of the fragment in our museum was made for this Department by Mr. Burns, Principal of the School of Art, Bornhay, and the cost of making it and despatching it to Berlin was borne by the Director-General of Archaeology.
- 13. I have already mentioned that by far the greater portion of the archeological collection attached to my office was, about the close of March last, sent to the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, when my office was shifted to the Central Offices Building, there being no room there for exhibiting it.
- 14. The only object of importance added to the Bijapar Museum was the old prayer carpet of the Jami Masjid. A new one, exactly imitating it, was prepared in the Bijapur Jail and presented in its stead to the mosque authorities. The expenses of the latter were borne out of a grant kindly made by the Director-General of Archaeology, and the idea of effecting such an exchange was suggested and made practical by R. C. Brown, Esquire, I.C.S., when he was Collector of Bijapur.
- 15. It is a matter of immense regret that so many moveable antiquities of the Adil Shahi period are fast leaving Bijapor. Tourists of all sorts and conditions flock to this place in the cold season, some of whom will pay anything to secure them as mementos of their visits. The result is that very few objects can be secured for the local museum, and these with very great difficulty. The growth of the Bijapur Museum has thus been stanted. In August 1913 when a meeting of the Museum Committee was called, I had suggested for their consideration that all effectual stop should be put to this traffic in Bijapur antiquities by taking action under section 17 or 18 (preferably the former) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. My suggestion appears to have commended itself to the Committee, and the President, who is Collector of Bijapur, has, I hear, approached Government on the subject.
- Λ list of the antiquities acquired or presented to the various museums will be found in Appendix G.

# VII-VIII. The Listing of Monuments and Original Research.

17. I am glad I was able to turn my attention this year to these branches of archeology. The work of Listing and Original Research was

carried out this time in the Bhilsa District of the Gwalior State. Thanks to the genuine and deep interest personally evinced by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, an Archæological Department has been created in his State, and the work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments obtaining in his territory, and of excavating old sites of importance, has now been systematically taken in hand. With a view to carrying out these objects, especially the first, the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint, as Inspector of Archeology, Mr. M. B. Garde, one of the scholars trained by Dr. Marshall, Director-General The first month and a half of the last cold season was spent of Archæology. by me in his company on a tour in the Bhilsa District, and here I had an opportunity of showing him how the inventory was to be made. In this district I visited a good many monuments that were either entirely unknown or but partially or imperfectly known before. Full descriptive notes were taken down, most of which have been reproduced in Part II. Some have been reserved for being embodied into articles to be published in the Archeological Annual of the Director-General of Archeology. They are concerning the Udayagiri Caves and the objects of antiquity stored in the Besnagar Museum. The first will throw some light on the style of architecture prevalent during the early Gupta period, and the second on that of the Sunga, about which very little is known. As many photographs were taken and necessary drawings prepared to give an accurate idea of the various architectural features of the monuments inspected, a good beginning has thus been made for the Lists of Central India, and within three years the inventory of the Gwalior monuments is expected to be complete.

# IX. Excavation.

After finishing off my four in the Bhilsa District I came to Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa, two miles from Bhilsa, and was encamped there to undertake excavations, the results of which are briefly described in Part II of this report, a full account being reserved for the Archeological Annual where it will be accompanied by illustrations. This is the first exervation systematically conducted on a large scale in this Circle. Though Bonnagar is a mass of rains spread over a length of at least two miles, it was a matter of no small difficulty to select a site which for the money spent upon its excavation would yield antiquities not only in fairly large quantities but of a period anterior to the Christian era, about which we are still comparatively in the dark. But this difficulty was practically removed when the discovery of an inscription on a column locally known as Kham Baba was made. The credit of bringing this record first to the notice of the antiquarians is due to Dr. Marshall who visited Besongar in 1909 and published an account of it in the Jacr. R. As. Societs for the same year, p. 1053 and if. From the inscription it was clear that the column was a truendo-ukcoja (i.e., a pillar surmounted with a figure of Garula) erected in honour of Vasudeva by a Hinduised Greek called Heliodorus, who came there as ambassador from the Greek Antialkidas of Taxila ( near the present Sarai-Kala of the Punjab) to the court of Bhagabhades, ruler of Central India. Here then was indicated the definite site of a monument, wir., a temple of Vasudeva, and, for all practical purposes, a definite date, \*iz., 140 B. C., which, from numismatic evidence, has been assigned to Antialkidae. It was thus quite natural for an excavation expert like Dr. Marshall to infer that not far from it could be exhumed the remains of this Vasadeva temple. He was for long longing to have this site explored when Maharaja Seindia instituted an Archaeological Department and asked for Dr. Marshall's help. Thanks to the Maharaja and the munificent sum of Bs. 4,000 which he placed at our disposal and which was afterwards so kindly supplemented by Rs. 1,000 from Dr. Marshall, the site round Kham Baba was taken up by me, at the latter Officer's instructions, for excavation, which from about the middle of December to about the middle of March lasted for three months of the last cold season. The excavation is by no means yet complete, and at least one more cold senson is necessary to finish it. I was particularly fortunate in that during the greater portion of the period I was encamped at Besnagar, Dr. Marshall was in camp at Sanchi, which is only five miles from it. It was thus possible for him to come to Besnagar and give me advice from time to time, which, coming as it did from such an exploration expert as he, was invaluable and was more than confirmed by the results achieved.

# X Epigraphy.

19. No less than eighty-seven inscriptions were copied this season. A few of these only are new, and the rest either published or more or less known. Even the fresh impressions of these last are not without their interest, as they in many cases enable us to correct the old tentative readings. A list of these inscriptions is given in Appendix D, and an account of some of them is also contained in Part II.

# XI. Numismatics.

- 20. The most important find I have to note under this head is the hoard of 2,393 Kshatrapa coins discovered at Sarwania in the Banswara State, Rajputana. They commence with the reign of Rudrasimha I, son of Rudradaman I, and end with that of Rudrasena III, son of Rudraman II, and range from the year 103 to 275, i.e., from a. b. 181 to 353. The coins were first sent to the Superintendent Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, whose account of them will be found on p. 3 and if of his Report for 1912-13. Through the kindness of the Kamdar, Banswara State, I have been able to secure the whole hoard for my inspection, and my results will be made known as soon as I have examined all the coins.
- 21. The report of the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society regarding the examination and distribution of coins acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act (Act No. VI of 1878) will be found in Appendix H. The same Appendix contains an account of the numismatic finds of the various districts coming under this Act. This has been deduced by piecing together the notifications that have appeared from time to time in the Government Gazette, no information on this score being supplied by the Collectors though they are required to do so in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3407, General Department, dated the 15th July 1904.

# XII. Protected Monuments.

- 22. The list of monuments, declared protected during the year under report and appearing in Appendix K, though perhaps not as lengthy as that of the previous year, still affords considerable ground for satisfaction. It is a matter of great delight to note the dwindling balance from the list of monuments initially recommended for protection by Mr. Cousens in the Progress Report for 1907-08, and it will not be too much to expect that next year even this balance will be cleared off. Mr. Cousen's list, however, it must be borne in mind, is by no means exhaustive, and it is time that the Revised Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency, 1897, should now be taken by the District Officers as their guide and those monuments selected for notification in the Government Gazette and declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which have not already been done so, but which are classified therein as either I or II, those of class III alone being for the present held over. If any doubt arises with regard to the classification of the first two classes of monuments entered in the Revised Lists or as to the desirability of including among protected monuments any not noted therein, it should be made the subject of reference to this Department, and the question will be settled as early as possible.
- 23. In regard to the execution of agreements with the owners of monuments it is particularly gratifying to be able to record the considerable activity displayed by the Collectors of Districts in this direction, which cannot but be deservedly appreciated when one considers the manifold duties incumbent upon their office. In the case of no less than forty-three monuments agreements have been so signed, as against only one of the previous year. It is, indeed, a task essentially onerous to allay inherent suspicion and successfully prevail upon an owner, who through ignorance cannot appreciate the merit of his possession and is apathetic of its artistic amenity, to consent to the execution of its repairs

under the direction of Government. Unremitting effort to this end is, however, essential, as it is only by this means that an archieological monument, privately owned, can be maintained in a manner it architecturally deserves, and effectually rescued from the source of its most frequent disfigurement.

- 24. In connection with the application of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the question was recently raised as to whether ancient monuments which were the property of Government should be declared protected under that section. It was urged on behalf of the proposal that a larger measure of protection was afforded to monuments under section 16 of this Act than under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (e.g., Sections 425 and 426). The question being referred to the Bombay Government for their views by the Government of India, the former recommended that those monuments, being the property of Government, which, in view of their archieological value and their existing state of preservation, were worth preserving, should be declared protected under this Act—a view in which the Government of India concurred as per their letter No. 84 of the 7th March last.
- 25. This is exceedingly satisfactory. For insome quarters it seems to have been assumed that monuments believed to belong to Government need not be notified as protected monuments under the Act. But an instance has actually occurred, in which a monument previously assumed to belong to Government, and in respect of which no notification was issued, has been successfully claimed by a private individual and his ownership acknowledged by Government. On the whole, it is extremely desirable to affix a notification to the monument, for it will have the effect of calling upon the persons concerned to assert their title to it if they have any, or express any objection to the notification, and the absence of any such assertion for a reasonable period may safely be taken as its having been established as Government property.
- 26. I am sorry I have to report the following case, which occurred during the year under review in the Satara District. In May 1908 one Pir Sayad Haji Mahomed Kasamaha Chisti of Bombay went to the tomb of Afzukhan on Pratabgad, which has been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Act VII of 1904). He was accompanied by some Muhammadan residents of Mahabaleshwar, and, in their presence closed his eyes, and, after a short interval, declared that he had had a vision in which he had seen Afzukhan sitting on a throng surrounded by other persons in white raiment. In the course of the vision Afzukhan ordered Pir Chisti to enlarge the tomb. Pir Chisti complied with these orders, and enlarged it in such a manner as to leave the original tomb quite invisible. He was convicted of an offence under section 16 of the Act on 2nd June 1913 by the Sub-devisional Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of which to undergo simple imprisonment for two months. On appeal to the Sessions Court the fine was reduced to Rs. 150.

### XIII. Conservation.

# (a) Bombay Presidency.

- 27. A statement of conseraction work carried out in this Presidency during the year 1913-14, is shown in Appendix L, and, of those it is proposed to take in hand during 1914-15, in Appendix S. I am exceedingly obliged to Government in the Public Works Department for having increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 the annual grant for the conservation of archeological buildings and remains. This was absolutely necessary, because as the number of monuments conserved or restored increases, the money required for their annual maintenance must necessarily increase. Besides, the number of the monuments declared protected by Government is increasing year by year and with it also the responsibility of taking speedily in hand for repairs as many of them as possible.
- 28. In fact, during the last three years there has been such a sudden increase in the number of monuments declared protected that it has necessitated the laying-down and pursuit of a systematic conservation policy, which would

lead to a thorough inspection of them all within a reasonable period of time with a view to determine what remedial measures are necessary in the case of each and the execution of repairs to them in the order of their relative organcy. With this end in view I sent Mr. Page, as intimated in para. 56 of the last Progress Report, to undertake tours of inspection in two districts, viz., Bijapur and Dharwar, which teemed with such monuments, and he was during the earlier part of his touring season occupied with this work. All the monuments of these districts that have been declared protected have thus been scrutinised, and for every one of these the necessary conservation measures noted down. They have all been embodied in the conservation notes framed by him. Next year be will take two or more such districts for inspection.

- 29. Over and above the current repairs which are of an obvious and simple character and which have to be executed every year to a great many monuments, special repairs were initiated and are in progress in the case of the temple of Ambarnath in the Thana district, temple of Gondeshvar at Sinnar in the Nasik District, the Asar Mahall at Bijapur and the old Chalukyan temples at Aihole and Pattadkal in the Bijapur District, and the Jami Masjid at Tatta in Sind. What repairs were executed in the case of each during the year under report is clear from the last but one column of Appendix L. Most of these places were visited by Mr. Page. Other places in addition to these, such as Ghatghar, Pitalkhora, Ahmedabad, Sarkhej, Dholka, Champanir, and so forth, were also inspected by him. Printed copies of his recommendations for the care and protection of all the ancient monuments visited by him have already been submitted to Government, both in the General and the Public Works Department, and also communicated to the officers concerned. References to some of these places will be found in his report contained in Part 111.
- 30. It appears from his report (pp. 77-8 is/re) that pointing and whitewashing still continue to disfigure the archeological huildings at Bijapur. Champanic and Ahmedabad. This is deplorable as all those places abound with old monuments which are gens of their kind. Every ordeavour ought, therefore, to be made to improve their appearance. Other sources of disfigurement are the putting up of wellis work in the front portions of the mosques and the erection of kachcha built and limewhited latrines and other such abominable structures often against the walls of the monuments, last are noticeable almost exclusively at Alimedabad. These and whitewashing are not likely to disappear unless agreements with the owners of monuments are executed, and this Department is hopefully waiting for the day when the Collector of Ahmedabad will be in a position to take the needful action in this respect. Steps can, however, be easily taken to scrape out pointing and thus remove at least one eye-sore. For this item the P. W. D. subordinates appear to be responsible, and it is high time for the Executive Engineers concerned to see that pointing is carefully scraped off where it is altogether unnecessary and is recessed at least 1" from the masonry face where the joints have gaped sufficiently to require it. Government have already spent so much for rendering the monuments of these places structurally sound, and it would be a thousand pities not to expend a trifle more to make them look neat and artistic.
- 31. This year no less than eight inspection reports were received as against one of last year. They were sent in by the Executive Engineers of Nasik, Abmednagar, Sholapur, Eastern and Western Khandesh. Thana, and Surat and Broach Districts. From Sind only one report was received, viz., from the Executive Engineer, Eastern vara, through the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division. They will be found in Appendix P. They throw far more light on the nature of the conservation work executed than even the last but one column of Appendix L does, and contain some suggestions from the Executive Engineers for further safeguarding the monuments. These suggestions are valuable and highly welcome, and every effort is being made to give effect to them. In particular this Department has the satisfaction to note that the old monuments are being systematically looked after, so far, at any rate, as the districts just referred to are concerned, it being impossible for the Archæological Officers owing to the enormous extent of their Circle to visit them all regularly.

- 32. It is not at all unlikely that the Executive Engineers, who have not favoured this office with their reports, were too busy to visit the archæological buildings in their districts. But if the Collectors themselves, than whom it is not possible to find more hard-worked District Officers, have found time to turn their attention to the archæological matters, connected with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which, being of a legal character, not unfrequently are intricate and taxing, it would not be too much to expect the Executive Engineers in general to devote some of their time to the inspection of the archæological monuments in their charge. Of the districts from which no reports were received, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dharwar, in particular, abound with monuments, and consequently this Department cannot but be anxious to know how the uncient structures there are faring. What is really required by the Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A—2475, dated 23rd October 1903, is the result of the inspection of the monuments conducted by the Executive Engineers themselves, and not by their Sub-divisional Officers as seems to have been done in the case of one or two of the inspection reports submitted this year to this Department.
- 33. I have to report with regret the defacement and breakage of certain personnent of Similar images caused on the 14th of February last in the temple. In spite of the Searching inquiries conducted by the District authorities the descerator or descerators have not yet been brought to account. Fortunately the damaged figures are in no way remarkable for their excellence as scalpture and exhibit generally the distintegrated surface of long exposure to weather. This Department has recommended repairs to be undertaken in those instances only where the broken fragments of the old stone are available, Meyer's stone cement being advised to be used in resetting.
- 34. In February 1913, I forwarded, through the proper channel, to all the officers in charge of ancient monuments in my tircle, copies of an extract from the "Burma Magnet" of 30th November 1912, to which my attention was drawn by the Director-General of Archeology and which recommended the use of the mixture of nitric and sulphuric neids for the purpose of destroying tree stumps. I received replies, embodying the results of their trials, from the various Executive Engineers of the Bombay Presidency in the course of the year under review. Outside this Presidency, however, the Dewan of the Indore State was the only officer that favoured this office with a report. All these reports will be found in Appendix R. Except in one solitary instance the use of this acids mixture does not seem to have proved efficacious.
- 35. One of the problems that is at present engaging the attention of this Department is how best to conserve a monument, Str Funcis Fox's grouting a temple or a mosque-whose walls have started bulging out or have so bulged out as to be in danger of tumbling down. cause of this dilapidation is plain enough. The walls are doubtless very attractive in appearance consisting as they do of beautifully carved faces, both inner and But these faces are of a thin section, and in-between the space is filled with heaped rubble, unbonded and devoid of any vestige of cementing material. Such being the construction of the walls, when in the course of time rain water percolates through the joints of the upper masoury, a movement is started in the loose infilled core, resulting in the varyingly disastrous stages of disrepair in which we at present see so many archaeological buildings. With such a state of affairs reparatory measures applicable reduce themselves to either wholly dismantling and rebuilding them-a usually prohibitively expensive item, or the adoption of some expedient -measure for arresting further dilapidation. This last alternative has become possible on account of an apparatus called a cement grouting machine which was designed by Sir Francis Fox for the injection of liquid portland cement into the hollows and crevices of loosely built and disintegrating walls of old buildings so as to render them one whole compact homogeneous mass. The machine is in general use for such purposes both among archeeological monuments and in general

building work in England, and, to mention two instances of its notably successful application, it has been the means of saving Winchester Cathedral, and St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It was for the especial treatment necessary to the former fabric that, I understand, the apparatus came to be designed. An application to Government was made for the purchase of one such machine through Sir Francis Fox for use in the Western Circle, and I am highly indebted to Government, in the Public Works Department, for very generously and promptly arranging to order it—As soon as it arrives here in India, the Assistant Superintendent, who first brought it to the notice of Dr. Marshall and myself, will personally superintend its working in the many instances urgently desirable, and its ready portability will, I have no doubt, facilitate its use everywhere in the Bombay Presidency.

# (b) Native States, Bombay Presidency.

36. No conservation work appears to have been undertaken in any one of the Native States within the bounds of the Bombay Presidency.

# (c) Central India.

No work of conserving monumental remains has been carried out in Central India except at Dhar and Mandu in the Dhar State and Sanchi in Bhopal. An account of the useful and valuable work done at the latter place under the personal supervision of the Director-General of Archaeology will duly appear in his Report. My Assistant, Mr. Page, was also there for a few days to help the Director-General. What help be was able to give has been briefly referred to by him on p S0 of this Breport. As regards Dhar and Mandu, the quality of work achieved continues to be satisfactory and greatly redounds to the credit of ur. Aga, State Engineer, and his assistant Mr. Deshpande, Overseer. It is a matter of exceedingly great delight that the various measures proposed by the Director General in his three long and exhaustive notes for the proper repairs and upkeep of the old huildings of Manda have been well-nigh carried out, and it was, therefore, high time to extend our conservation programme, and a lect, for care and protection, other manuscrats which stood next, in order of urgency, to those which have just been put into structural preservation. In accordance with the proposal of the Director-General, Mr. Page was, therefore, instructed by me to select such of the monuments at Mandu as were architecturally and historically important and had not hitherto received any attention from us. He has chosen no less than twenty such movements, some of which are gems of architecture.

### (d) Rajputama.

38. In Rajpotana no conservation work of importance seems to have been done except at Bayana in the Bharatpur State. A list of the monuments so conserved and the repairs done to them are contained in Appendix N. It will be possible from next year to give a better account of the work done here as on the recommendation of the Director-General, the Government of India have restored Bayana to the Western Circle. No intimation has yet been received as to whether any work was executed in the case of the Dilwara temples on Mount Abu.

# (e) Hyderahad.

39. We have heartily to congratulate His Highness the Nizam's Government who have spent during their official year Fasli 1322 (i.e., ending 6th October 1913) not less than Rs. 27,346 on conservation of ancient monuments in their dominions. The most noted of these are the famous caves of Ellora—a group, in one place, of the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina Sects—and the Ajanta caves also in their territory which among others have been receiving their full attention.

40 Tabulated particulars of the works undertaken are given in detail in Appendix O.

# XIV. Tour Programme for 1914-15.

- 41. In para, 18 of the Report I have informed Government that during the year under report I did excavation work at Besnagar in the Gwalior State and was there for nearly three months. The exervations there are a work of two seasons, and could not, therefore, be completed last year. And it would be a pity to leave them as they were, especially as the results achieved were of a very impertant and valuable character. I, therefore, intend resulting these excavations next cold season and spend another three months at Besnagar. If this work, however, comes to an end earlier, I intend going to Tando Muhammad Khan in Sind and opening the tower, six miles north-west of it and beside the railway line, recommended by Mr Cousens for excavation purposes. The work of listing the monuments of the Gwalior State to which I introduced Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archaeology for that State, last cold season, will be pushed forward by him, but I have promised, if I find time, to visit with him some of the archeologically important places of the State such as the Bagh Caves, Narwar, and others regarding which he stands in need of my advice. And this work it is expected will keep me occupied for a month and a half at least. Work in connection with the Prince of Wales Museum will also engross me. The Trustees have promised to give me an Assistant to help me to arrange the Archeological Section, and with a view to selecting exhibits and showing him how to do it. I intend undertaking tours with him in Gujarat and Kathiewar. I also intend visiting some of the important caves in order to see in what condition they are and take good photographs which are still a desideratum to our office.
- 42. The Assistant Superintendent's tour with a visit to the Portuguese remains at tour.

  Bassein to inspect the conservation works undertaken upon the recommendations he drew up on his initial visit last year. He will then undertake tours in the Surat and Broach Districts in furtherance of the scheme for inspecting systematically in the various districts the whole of the monuments which have been declared protected and which thus have been deemed worthy of conservation mensures. He will then visit Dholka to continue the inspection of the dilapidating monuments there which had to be unavoidably curtailed last season and thus complete the inspection, begun last year, of all the monuments declared protected in the Ahmedabad District.
- 43. The Baroda Durbar in Mr. Cousens' time had asked him to make proposals for conserving the celebrated monument called Rudramala at Siddhpur and the equally celebrated temple of Surva at Modhera—both in the Kadi-Division of the Baroda State. The measures proposed by Mr. Cousens have been carried out, and the Durbar is now anxious to undertake a thorough and comprehensive program ue so as to ensure the care and protection of all the important monuments existing in the Barota territory and has asked for our help and guidance through its Public Works Department. After finishing his work at Dholka, the Assistant Superintendent will, therefore, proceed first to Siddhpur and Modhera to inspect the conservation work done there for the purposes of a report thereon and such further recommendations as may be necessitated, and then visit such places in the Kadi Division as Sunak, Kasara, Sandera and Delmal, the interesting monuments of which have been described by Dr. Burgess and Mr. Cousens in "North Gujarat" which forms Volume XXXII of the Archaeological Survey of India (New Imperial Series). He will thereafter proceed nor hwards and visit (1) Mount Abu and its marble temples which no archeological Officer has been able to visit for a long time, 2) the old temples at Amya and Kiradu in the Jodhpur State, whose Durbar has expressed a wish for their preservation, and (3 the archæological buildings at Ajmer and (4) Bayana in the Bharatpur State which last two have recently been restored to my Circle and in the last of which conservation work of a very important nature in accordance with the recommendations of the Director-General of Archaeology is in progress and stands in argent need of inspection and guidance.

44. Kanheri Caves will also be visited with a view to note the conservation measures that may prove necessary, and, above all, to inspect the repairs that are being carried out there by the Public Works Department. And with the visits promised to be undertaken to settle conservation queries in quite a number of places in the Presidency and especially in the Karwar District he will be actively occupied in touring until the middle of April next when he will return to Head-quarters as usual for the hot weather.

Poona, 1st July 1914.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.



# APPENDICES.

# APPENDIX A.

# Superintendent's Diary.

```
1913.
                 1st to 9th . On leave, being appointed to examine in M. A. Epigraphy and
April
                                          Palmography by the Allahabad University.
                  10th to 18th . At Head-quarters.
                  19th to 20 h . Left for Ajmer.
                  21 t to 27th . Halt at Ajmer.
28th ... Aimer to Jaipur.
29th ... Jaipur to Mandanur.
30th ... Mandanur to Poosa.
                  28th Lofs for Bijapur.
29th to 30th , Half at Hijapur.
51st .... Beturned to Hend-quarte.s.
August
                   4th to 5th . Left for Gwaller. 6th to 5th . Balt at Gwaller.
November
                  9th ... Arrives at Bhilm.
10th to 11th . Halt at Bhilm.
19th ... Beached Beach.
                  13th to 17th . Halt at Besh.
                  18th ... Proceeded to Gyaraspur
19th to 25th . Halt as Gyaraspur.
                  20th ... Gyarasper to Teorda.
27th ... Teorda to Bare.
28th to Bril , Halt at Bare.
                  4th ... Reached Udaypur.
5th to 10th . Halt at Udaypur.
11th to 18th . On the way to Ajober.
December
                  18th ... Left Ajmer for Beah in Bhiles.
16th to 28th . Halt at Beah.
                  29th to 50th . On the way to Hend-quarters.
               1914.
                    let to 2nd , Halt at Poons.
January
                   2rd to 4th . On the way look to Bink to Bhilm
                   5th to 9th , Hall at Buch.
                                 see Last for Indore.
                   10th
March
                                 Unli at Indoro.
                  12th
                  13th to 14th . Left for Poons.
15th to 19th . Halt at Poons.
                  20th ... Arrived at Absseinagar,
21st to 27nd . Halt at Abmednagar.
                  23rd to 24th . Journey from Ahaodnague to Newson and back to Popus.
                               Assistant Superintendent's Diary.
               1913.
                    be to 21st . At Hend-quarters
April
                                ... Poems to Lousyla for Karli and thence to Bombay
                  22nd
                                 ... Vis't to Basseln
                  23ml
                                ... Visit to Ambarnath.
                  24th
                  25th
June
                  21st
                                ... Visit to Karli caves.
                                ... Journey from Poons to Nack.
                  11th
August
                                ... Vis't to Pandu Leus caves. ... Vis't to Jhodga vis Manmed and back to Nasik.
                  12th
                  13th
                 14th ... Halt at Nasik.
15th ... V s't to Sinner.
16th to 17th . Nasik to Poom.
                                 ... Arrived at/Junear
                  10th
October
                                 Jamar to Ghatghar.
                  lith
                  12th to 13th . Halt at Ghatghar.
14th .... Ghatghar to Junuar.
                  15th
                                ... Junear to Poous.
```

... Pones to Challeguon.

\*\*\* Return to Poora.

... Visit to Pitalkhors caves.

20th

21st 22nd

23rd

1913:

```
4th to 5th , Poons to Habbi-
November
                                    ... Visit to Unkal. ... Visit to Dustikep.
                       6th
                       7th
                                      ... Visit to Tambur.
                      Sth
                                      ... Return to Hubbi.
                      9th
                     10ah
                                      ... Halt at Hubli.
                                      ... Babli to Haven
                     11th
                                      · Visit to Balambid.
                     12th
                                      ... Halt at Balambil
                     13th
                                     ... Visit to Hangal
... Halt at Hangal
... Hangal to Balambid.
                      I4ch
                     15th
                     16th
                                      ... Halt at Balambid.
                     17th
                                     ... Visit to Naregal.
... Return to Haver.
                     IRth
                     19th
                     20th
                                      see Halt at Haveri.
                                      ... Visit to Gutal.
                      21st
                                      ... Visit to Chandanper. ... Visit to Galagrath.
                    (Phyd.)
                                     ... Visit to Galag
... Halt at Gatal
... Visit to Haral
                     gg-d.
                     24th
                     25th
                                            Visit to Harathalli.
                     26th ... Guinf to Kansbergur.
27th ... Visit to Rattschalli.
28th to 29th . Halt at Basebennur.
                                      ... Ranchennur to Gudag.
                     30th
                       Lin
                                     est Hult at Gurlage
December
                                  Visit to Lakkumli.

Halt at Gadag.

Visit to Dambal.

6th . Halt at Gadag.
                      2nd
                      3rd
                       44h
                       5th. to-
                    7th Gudag to Balanti.
8th to 10th . Rate as Balanti.
11th ... Visit to Banadyukari.
12th ... Hadami to Bijaper.
13th to 23rd . Halt at Bijaper.
                    25th to 27th . Halt at Bipper.
28th ... Return to Heal-quarter
28th to 5th At Head-quarter
                  1014.
                                      ... Posses to Nucl.
January
                       7th.
                                   Visit to Anjuneri.
                       Sth
                       9th to 23th . Halt at Saucki
                     16th to 27th . On the way to Sholapur,
                                     ... Halt as Shelapur.
                     goth .
                                    ... On the way to Bagalkot.
                     SHIP
                     Slat to 2rd Halt at Aibele.
                                               Do.
                                                                Athole.
                     46h
                       6th On the way to Pattadkai.
5th to 6th . Halt at Pattadkai.
Pelignary
                     7th Oo the way to Badacai.
9th to 9th . Halt at Hadami.
10th to 11th . On the way to Ahmodalad.
                      19th to 18th . Halt at Ahmelabad.
                      19th to 20th . On the way to Misew, for Dhar.
                     22nd ... Dhar to Maudu.
23rd to 26th . Halt at Mardu.
27th to 28th . On the way to Ahmedabad eta Mhow,
                     let to 7th . Halt at Ahmedalad.
8th ... Visit to Dhelka.
9th to 10th . Halt at Ahmedalad.
11th ... On the way to fialot.
12th to 16th . Halt at Halo!
March
                      17th to 18th . On the way to Sanchi.
19th to 31st . Halt at Sanchi.
```

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the Year 1913-14.

Serial No.	Locality		Tale of Bearings.	Remarks.
1369	Nanaghat	774	Cross section and plan of caves	Made out.
1370	Bijapur	+4.0	Designs of flower space	Do
1871	Poladongar	***	Plan, elevation and sections of cave,	Do
1872	Dhar	***	Plan of Kamal Maula tymb	Do.
1378	Mando	***	Front entrance decreasy of Jami Marjal.	Do
1874	Dox	164	Rievation and section of North wall- Eastern corner of Hashang's tomb.	Du.
1375	Duothan		Ties of temper to Mehaders	Do.
1376	Ahmednagar		Plan of Nixon Shah's temb	Do.



# APPENDIX C.

# List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey, Western Circle, during the year 1913-1914.

Serial No.	Locality.	1	Title of Photograph	Size of Negative
3948	Charaker	1	Entrance to Chat, governly less from east	81° × 6
	Ghatghae	711		6 ×4
2349	10	***		. By × 6
950		44.	CHARLE TALL BY MUNICIPAL LEVEL TO A LEVEL TO	1.0
951	61		100 - 1	**
952 953	77	3110	and the second s	64"×4
	Pitalkhera	400	General view of Claves	10 1 f w 6
954	I, 199 CE DUMP	200		
955	11	311		
9550	48	460	The desired the second	79
9556		411		- 11
2086		****	Vihara Cave (No. 2) interior	20
957	16	444	ahowing structural masonry work .	1
958	11"	444	a another your	1
1950	m 9	907		- W
1960	Jhodga	200	Temple of Mankesvar, general view from south	
1961	B1-	3-4		16
1963	n.	301		
963	T. 11	941		#
1264	Sinnar	***		1 11 T .
1965	Bhilm	9.65		. 65°×4
1946	. 11	849		8 × 6
1967	Gyamapur	200	COTTO TO CONTRACT OF THE STATE	
BINDS.		lines.		- 11
印印	10	200		10
9970	TV:	100		10
971	10	544	iron NW.	
4171	700	60		
3978			Malade temple, general view from NE.	41 10
1974	ler.	544	Comb. Accom. M.C.	. Al
1075	10	100	from nonth.	- 14
1976			interior of main ball	0 . 0
1077		+61	Image of Mahidusurouscillal over the entrance gate of	f 6 No
		440	village	
1978			(2.1 - Fr) - (3 (3)	
1079			City of the Art of the Court of	SI'K
3980		11.5	A model and a state of the stat	
3981	Bago (Baloh)		Co. bo. McDo tomole memoral plans	
3982	Color a company	40	Annual State	61 × 6
3968		1.0		B
3984	11	100	man between the smalless and addition in the absolute	
3985	0	991	The state of the s	64"×
1986	4*	1500	We describe with a little of Challes Made and an experience	
3087	4		12 4 Million The Committee	10
9088		243	Got Mr. Home - Company	28
	14.	100	and of the branching	44 9
3989	- 9	400		"
3990	165-	160	Lord Str. other Lord	BI
3991	Tracione	***		Bl's
3992	Udanur	(4-)	Maspil, general view	H H
3993	14		A Toronto Anniero anno Ale	10.
3994	#	(11)		10
3905	16	444	" interior of Sabha	7 09-
			Mandapa.	400
3996	140	140	another view	
3997	0	8	Wall, general view	
3998	-10	700	NE. subsidiary shrit	10.
3999	- W.	1,000	Margid at the back of the temple	11
4000	Baseda	***		
4001		***		11
4002	Udaigiri		False Cove No. 1. general view	El X
4003	10	-	Character of Victoria	64 ×
4004		2	William Course Win. 2. Second select	8 ×
4005			Toleran the other and	. 18
4006			The second course of an arm deposit and	18
4007			Water & Chair No. 4 Sept. 1 Street	
4008		100	the redden Fresh	21
4009		200	Character Street When Street A. Broad attention	
7 6 11 7	39	11-	date of alwing	*** ***
4919	10	100		

Serial No.	Locality.		Title of Photograph	Sim of Negative.	
707	WAI to the		Sanakanika two images to the proper left of door	84"×6	
1011	Udaigiri	***		61 × 4	
012	19.	10.5		217.00	
013	72	2-1	two issures to the proper right of door	8 × 6	
0.14	in .	1000	Venuena's Cave No. 5, general view	in.	
1015	19	944	ahrine door	10	
016		646	Seehasayi Cave No. 7, front view	11.	
017	10		Lion capital near this cave	16	
W18	- 11	27.7	Physical according to the second second second		
7.312.2	10	177	Acres of chartest	15	
M119	781	14		R1 24	
W20	**	9.44	Lion capital near Chandragupta's save	64 × 4	
W21	10	170	szother raw	200	
1055	26	1	Medallion on rock o	W.	
023	19		Mound on top of numbers end of the hill before excava- tion, general view.	81 × 6	
4.00M	· ·		after expansion, view from SE.	- 47	
W25			e was from south	44	
M026	.00		industrian to form WP		
	16	100	the same of the sa	11	
1027	39	311	pintform	0	
MISE	46	841	n lower end of column	WAY	
6029	iv.	***	a frequent of column	6 ×4	
MS0	10	***	a sculptors No. I found at south side of platform	BKK	
1804			n n Na. 2 n n n	61 × 4	
032	.00	644	No.3	1.0	
083	70		4. 4		
	79	440	N- P	49	
034	.0	191	M. H. S. S. M. H.	- 0	
1035	9.1	91	p = No.6 n n	- 4	
1086		444	- NO. 2 - NO. 2 - NO. 20	- 0.	
037	0	*47	a by Ne. 8 a by	/18	
038		***	m i n No. 9 in m in the	10	
1039		-	a torse scalpture No. 10 found on west side of platform.	0.	
040	0.00		a toother view	81 × 6	
1001	Besh Museum	40	Buddidet railing, rails	D\$ 14.0	
1042	16	- 04	Coping steam, front view	- 11	
640	44	401	n bulk view	44.94	
49-04	14		Sculpture of Kuleun, front view	41.88	
0.45		170	w buck view	11	
1046		-11	Pillar and pilmin of Guyra period	25 × 6	
60-67	**	Sec.	Fragment of piller	6 × 4	
880	+40		Looking states, and officer	1	
1040	11	940	Fragrant of somter piler		
		144	and her sines		
1050	- 11		a sattler view	411 2 9	
1001		4.6	Lion capital of Gupta period	44 8 8	
1002	79	1,600	Lion sculpture lying with a have your Gaucah temple :-	ALL HOL	
1053		444	Palm supitals	8% × 6	
1054	100	100	Stray sculptures	6 × 4	
1055	4		Saptemates, front rice	B × 6	
080		10.71	hardy admir		
W657	15	***	Conditions of Without course bade		
	- 9	* 9-6	Wood of facels force from rices	61 8 4	
8,004		163	Head of female figure, front view	48 24	
1059		***	en side view in		
1060		444	Chaumakh	400 84.2	
1061			Sculpture of Gauga	41°×3	
1062		199	An old Lings	- h	
M63	Besh		Elephant with a rider near Ganesh temple	61"×4	
1064			Excavation site near Ganesh temple, general view from NE.	81 × 6	
1065	1901	4,69	constitution of the consti		
M66	+	-111	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	61 ×4	
	19	***	Kham Baba site ercondile tagital	A 9.9	
1067	(10)	100	n rail capital oc	675 11	
1068	66	1466	sorthern open railing	81 × 6	
M069	in.	400	n another view	710	
k070			general view of Trench D	15	
171	16	5	, lower part of Vishan scalpture found in	41 × 8	
1072	15		Trench P.	84°×6	
1073	76.				
	20	900	room of Tremch F	- 11	
1074	te .	-	wisw of cross Treach joining Treaches	19	
1075	36		F and G. general view showing solid railing in	10	
4076			Trench (i and brick wall below it. enlarged view of brick wall from NW		
	TP .	1911	The state of the s	10	
1077 1078	6	100	enlarged view of solid railing in Trench G. Kham Baba pillar from north	to-	

rial D.	Locality.		Locality. Title of Photograph	
79	Besh		Kham Baba pillur from west	81"×61
190	-56-00-	200	and the second s	1.7
81		-		34
82		***	Accessed distributed by foundations	- 4
83	**	100	Fig. 3 to Date to be former	19
184	Н	***	want and of mostly come building	61 × 44
85	77	341	mostly come writing faces much	8 × 6
96		27.0	from month	61 × 41
87			and a single	of and
68	75	74-	solid railing pillar on north of Bahajon's house	14
69	Unkal		Chandranulishwar temple from NW	81 × 61
90	16	711	Bansbankari temple from SB.	10000
01		100	n interior pillar	
92	2	201	Kalametyara temple, interior door	63"×41"
08	Tambor	100	Basayana temple from SW.	81-×61
94	200		or from west	
90		in	marved stone commemorative tablet	ts
96		1		B.
97	Ralambid	77)	Carved stone communicative slate in front of Mahilar Linga temple.	61, × 41,
98		***	and the second of the second	min the said
99	-11	100	Kalameshwar temple from SE.	81. × 61.
00 01	44		Remerese temple from SW	11
02	- 0	111	Published to the NE	11
02		111	Tarkurear temple Irom NE.	
04			come temporale par	61 × 43
05	Hangal	3.0	Virabhadra semple from NE.	80 × 81
UNI	16	7.7	Billeshvar temple from SE.	48.00
07			Sarreshvar temple interior	84" × 44"
00	- Jan	100	, Indexice curved stone image	
000	Haveri	.00	Biddestrur temple frem SE	84, × 64,
10	SW S	5.84	a laterary in	64. × 44.
11	Chaudaspur	Mil	Mukimber imple from SW	B\$ × 01
12	Galagnoth	1,350	Galagushyar temple from NE.	0
18	Havelhalli	123	Somehvar temple from south	- 41
14	million.	16	onling of purch	- 07
15	Rattihalli	in	Kadambuhyar temple from SW.	**
17	Ginlage	T	Sarasvati temple from NW.	- 17
18	14	111	metapion from month	- 10
19			Well near Sarairati temple	- 11
30	Lakkundi	10	Kasivishveshvar temple from SW.	0.00
21	111	100	u door	61" × 41"
20		240	n interior	$81 \times 61$
23	Dambal	414	Doddahasappu temple from SW.	H
24	-10	0.4	from NW.	61 H41
25	19		a porely from med	
26	10	121	y interior	81,×61,
27.	N 9	565	Someokyar temple from SW	
28	Bettageri	-84	Malmyankatel, collection of oursed stones	H
20	Badami	Tre	Cave No. 1 from NE	mar !!
30	- 11	- 64	O selumna	01
31		-17	Care No. 2 from north	61. × 41.
89	0.	-14	Entrance door to Cave No. 3	BL SEL
33	19	100	Care No. 3 from NE.	of walk
34	H	24	Care No. 4 from NW. Tomb near evves at fact of hill from SE.	.,
35 36	. "	14	Why treather tempole from NW	
37	- 60	009	Forter wood	61 × 47
38	-60	-73	Recodings temple from west	81 × 61
30	16.		Suvali temple on hill from SH	61 ×41
40		33	from NE.	81 × 61
41	е.		Temple No. I on hill from NE.	3. 6
4/2	. 0	5.0	View of temples Nos. 1 and 2 on hall	61. × 41.
43	Banahankari		General view of the tank from NW	81 × 61
44	**	300	H H from east	61 ×41
45	11		from east	H
46	Dec. of	-44	Old temple at Banashaukari	PART OF STREET
47	Bijapur	100	Taj Bandi from NE.	84 × 64
48	15	100	from SE.	61.×41.
49 50	.41	***	from north	**
50	40	144	T 1 1 1 A 1744	16
51	- 140	494	Jalamandir Iron SW	39

No.	Locality.		Title of Photograph.		Size of Negative.	
152	Bijapur	120	Zoujeri masjid from NE.	41	61°×41	
153	19		Bukhari masjid from SE.			
154	in	200	n from extrance door from east	244		
155	81		Kamarkhi Gumbas from south	100	**	
156	/8.		Gol Gumbar based dome from NE	***	31	
157			brahim I Jami masjid from N.E. Anda masjid from SE.	***		
159			Ikhalas Khuu's marjid from east	***	**	
160		100	Mulls marjid from SE	-	20	
161		-41	Chapda Baudi from SE			
163	an .		Citadel gate from NE.	261	-	
163			Shishapor gate from west		44	
165	41		Allispur gute from NE. Bahosani gute from NW.		.01	
166			Dekkani Idgah from SW.	-	**	
167			Mustafa Kleen's masjid from 2E.	171		
168		100	Brahim Ranco from NE.	107	B1 × 6	
169	**	Toronto.	Assr Mahal from NE.	140	10	
170	В.		Sat Maneii from NW.	107	91.	
171	W.		Joi Gumber from SR.	111	77.	
172			Afaul Khan's wives' tombs from SE. Jami masjid from SE.	444	14	
174		0.1	Afrail Khan's marjid (rem SE			
175	Thrahimpur	-	Ibrahimpur well from east	-01		
176	Aiboli	444	Durga temple No. 3 from SW.	+1+	61 ×4	
177	16	244	Temple No. 14 from SE.	***	8 × 6	
178	**	0.00	n. No. 15 feven SE.	1.16		
179	44	100	" No. 21 from 88	***	36	
181	Patitudkal	***	Jaims temple from NW.	440	**	
182	L-MINISTERS		Galaguath temple from SW.	140	61°×4	
183		-	Sangramushwara toropto from NW.	174	40.00	
1184	Ahmedabed		Jami manjul from used		BINKE	
185	in.		Bani Buyesti's mosque from sast	900		
186	11		Ahmad Shah's mmqua from NE	440		
187			Moti Shaki Hagh (Camminiscer, N. D.'s residence)	141		
1189			Malik Lan-ul-Mulk's mosque from NH.	245	**	
190	1	200	Divan Shah Slaye's Rastes from SW.	211		
1191			Sultan Sahib's Rasm, Batwa, from SW.	344		
1192			Shainh House Mulearand Chiefe's mosque from NW.	191	60 × 4	
1193	H-	440	interior fro	m NH	8 × 6	
1194			Alm Tural's mosque from NL		61 ×4	
196			Baha Luliu's mosque from NX. Actual Bib's mosque, interior from NW.	- 111	24	
197		-	Sidds Basic's minute and tombe from west		**	
961	19		Durya Khan'a tomb	200	53° × 6	
199	Adalaj		Step well	400		
200	Dholks		Balol Khan Que's mesque	400	- 10	
201	Diar		Kanual Manla, interior from NE.	444	$\overline{b}_{\theta}^{1} \times 4$	
208	H	944	Lat marpd from SE.	***	94"×6	
204	**	414	to Grow N.R.	344	- 11	
205	Mandu	***	Bag Bakadar's palace from NE.	200	**	
206	#		Jalesa Maleall from SR.	***	**	
207	n n	***	Sir T. Roo's residence		10	
120B		200	Dui ki Chlisti Bahinka Mehall	No.	**	
209	19	40.00	Dai ka Mahail from SW.	2.10		
210			The Nilkanth from math. Huthi Mahail	-27	831 E 4	
212	16		Songarh gate from south	***	61'×4	
213			Darya Khan's temb	100		
214	Halol	***	Shikander Shah's temb from SE.	200	81 ×6	
215	Champanir	100	Jami masjid	22.0		
216		ren	Halol gute	***	To.	
217		4770	Sat manuli	100		
218			Bohra masjal	***	**	
220	39		Six arched gateway Granary Pavagurh hill from SW,	-44	- 91	
221	17	100	Lilla Combaz view of dilapidated dome	***	**	
1999		-		100	**	
1223	20		Brick famous of dilapidated masque from NE.	20.0	61 × 4	
224	18	4.1	Nagrina masjid	***	.99	
225	16		Tumb in front of Keyda marjil	***	99	

# APPENDIX D.

# List of Inscriptions copied during the year 1913-1914.

Serial lumber.	Plant.			Position of Inscription.				
2610	Ghatgar		Namaghat inst	mpton 1				
2611	4	400		10				
2612		***	·p-	TU	L			
2618	- 19	ne	46	19	1			
2614	The state of the s	1447	9		2			
2615			100	2.1				
2616	79-		26	VII	0			
2617	Pitalkhora	F11	In Care 1					
ekis.	10	44.0	n 11.					
2610	10		" iti					
2620		***	. IV.					
1002			. V.					
2622	100	1	in VI.					
2623	78	-	w vn	_				
2024	Bhiles	+0	Lolsogi hill i	is the Man	4/16			
2625	n-	40	100		II.	The contract of the contract o		
19200		-01		a grigorii	III.	2000		
627		Co	7.00		IV			
628			-	Tw	V.			
629				100	V1.			
9630			Bija Mandal e	oi flee a co	side the r	Witto.		
631		(9)	n - 1	u a pillar i	n the hall			
682	Udalgiri	124	Sanakanika C	are, on the	right of	the entrance.		
0153			In Viraseov's					
2634		994	Chandragups		right pills	er inside.		
635		4.0			left .			
2636	Besnegar		On Khum Ba	he piller.				
2637	Gyanapar		A SALL		NE. SEC.			
2635			On another e	lab as				
2639			On a selling in					
2640	**		mand of M			r,		
2641			In Jami Mus					
2642			Sanakrit inse		nother Me	wjid.		
2643	Baro					a NW. of tank		
2644	Pathari		Оп а сторо по					
2645	A PARTY IN		On Bhingap					
2646	1	344	A		of Sahasra	Lings.		
2647	Udaipur		Carrie Wiles			ch, on loose sis	b.	
2648		***		w	70.	on another		
2649				2		on right pil	lar.	
2650				26			п	
-	1						Ш	

Serial Number	Place.				Position of Inscriptions.		
2652	Udaipur		Temple Kilak	anthrovas	a, east por	ch, on right pills	e EV.
2653	10				**	79	V.
2654	n				wi	on left pillar	
2655		***			4 10	on left jamb.	
2686		*10			-	on left parap	et.
2687	н					orch, on right jul	llar
2658	n	***				way SW of tomp	
2659	W	***				NW. of temp	
2660			On a wall of	callery at	the north	A COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
2661	Mandasor	(2)	Ou a luose and		CE COLE		
2662	and the second	and a			for side.		
2663	,		On the entrus				
2864		441	Co jus rases		anothe		
2665	м	44	"		third.		
7.76	Vasavad	· per	On a niche of	the meet	-99		
2666	Contract Con	40	On a slab in I				
2667	Ittagi	200					Commence of the
2668	Arlesvara	144	Temple of Ka	CACODOSVI	one on a par	lar in Sabhaniani	
2669	,m	941	1 A.D.	90,000	19363	- Tar	north side.
2670	hr.		1000	Samo		er pillar in Sabia	maudops, east sid
2671		-	M. 7		-	W	sorth side
2673	w	14.67			T	-	at the top
2073	W	na1				in Sathamandap	0.
2674	ju .	249	100	e. (1867)		below eatao.	
2673	Balambid	-	Kalomesvans	temple, l	oose stone		
2676	Te.	491	- 0		- 4	anoth	UT
2577	m.	2916	Hamnivara to	mple, los			
2078					40.0	in Bahhamanda	lear.
2679	DC.			in .	200	**	
2680	be .	1992			44		
2681		air				4	
2682	W	1911					
2683	**	1991				**	
2684	**					- 40	
2685	Narugal	-	Sarveyren te	mple, loo	e mone out	wide.	
2686		100		in	in S	abhamandapa	
2687	30		is	20		*	
2688	000	446					
2689	**					-	
2690		det		-			
2691		***		-			
2692							
2693				14			
2694	*	140					
-		***	н				
		1					

# APPENDIX E.

# Annual Expenditure of the Survey.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. в. р.
Salaries-			
Superintendent	441	0,662 14 5	
Assistant Superintendent	***	4,616 2 1	
Establishment	***	4,423 1 7	
Temporary establishment	-	23 11 10	
Plague allowances	***	80 0 0	
		Total Rs.	15,605 13 11
Travelling Allowances-			
Superintendent	500	1,940 11 0	
Amistant Superintendent	***	1,651 2 0	
Establishment	***	2,197 7 0	
		Total Re.	5,789 4 0
Supplies and Services—	Tie		
Excuyations	110	758 14 2	
Photography and Photomaterial	on i	401 11 6	
Purchase of, and repairs to, tents		71 2 0	
		Total Rs.	1,251 11 8
Contingencies—	K		
Parchase of Stationery	447	20 0 0	
Purchase of Books	-	22 8 0	
Liveries of peens		672 0 0	
Rents, Rates and Taxon Postage and Telegram Charges	***	163 12 0	
	***	597 13 0	
Conveyance of kit, etc. Purchase of, and repairs to, Purniture	***	185 16 6	
Pay of Monials	***	45 0 0	
Miscellaneous	***	201 13 6	
Purchase of Instruments	***	17 14 0	
		Total Rs.	2,105 14 0
	Gran	d Total Rs.	24,732 11 0

# APPENDIX F.

The following is a list of books added to the office library during the year 1913-14:-

Visyakarına, Parts III, IV, V and VI.

Papers on preservation of Historic sites and Ancient Monuments and Buildings in the Western Indian Colonies.

Numismata Orientala, (Coms of Southern India).

The Basis for Artistic and Industrial Revival in India, by Havel,

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1911-12.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Arthmological Survey, Burms Circle, for the year 1912-13.

Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for the year 1912-13.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaelogical Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1912-13.

Anneal Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Femilier Circle, for the year 1912-13.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archeelegical Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1911-12.

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, Part I, for 1911-12

Annual Rep et on the Architectural Work is India for the year 1911-12

Brahma Alphabet by Bohler.

Brigg's History of the Rise of the Muhammadan Power in India, in four volumes.

Report on the Coins dealt with under the Treasure-Trove Act in the Central Provinces during the year 1912-13.

Book of Indian Eras by Curningham.

Alberuni's India, by Sachan.

Buddhist India by Rhys Davids.

Mediaval India by Lade-Pools.

Sanskrit Literature by MacDonell.

South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Baresa of American Ethnology for 1906-1307.

Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 34.

Do do No. 53.

Repertoire D' Art Et D' Archaeologie, 1912.

Do. do. do. 1913. Do. do. da. 1913.

Original Inscriptions collected by King Bolawpays in Upper Burms and now placed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda, America.

Roman Sculpture, Vota I and II, by Eugenie Strong.

Nature in Greek Art by Ensanuel Lowy.

Architecture of Ahmedalaid by Hope and Fergusson,

Photographs of Architecture, do., in Western India by Major Gill.

The following books of the Bombay Sanskrif Series :-

Pancha-Tantra, Parts I, II, III, IV and V.

Nagoji Bhatta's Paribhashendusukhara, 4 Vols.

Roghavaman of Kalidasa, can tes I-VI.

Do. de. VII XIII.
Do. c. XIV-XIX.

Malati-Madhava.

Vikramorvasiyam.

Bana's Kadamhari, Part L.

Do. Part II.

Part II.

```
Subhashitavali of Vallabhadeva.
```

Hitopadesa of Narayana.

Gaudavaho of Vakpati.

Mahanerayanopanishad and Dipika.

Sarngadharapaddhati.

Naishkarmyasiddhi with Chandrika of Juanottama.

Part II.

Rigyeda Hand-book, Part I.

Do. do.

Hyms from the Rigyeda

Dasakumara-charita.

Aphorisms on the Sacred Law of the Hindus by Apastamba, Part L.

Do. do.

The Rajatarangini of Kalhetta, 3 Vols.

Patanjalasutrum.

Parasara-Dharma-Samhita, Vol. I. Part L.

Do. do. Vol. I, Part II.

to. do. Vol. 11, Part I.

Do. do. Vol. D. Part II.

Do. do. Val. III, Part L.

Nyayakura.

Mrichchhakatika.

Navamhasanka-charita, Part I.

Bhastiksvya, Vols. I and II.

Kummrapala-charita.

Rekhaganita, Vols. I and II.

Ekavali, Vol. 1.

Prataparodrayasobhushanasa

Hardbo-charitam.

Vyakarson Mahabhashya of Patanjali Vols. I, II and III.

Upanishadvakya Kosa.

Aims and Methods in Azelmology by Peters.

General Administration Report (Romber Presidency), 1919-18.

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency-

Ahmadangar, Vol. IV-B.

Do second edition, Vol. XVII-B.

Ramagiri and Savanavadi, Vol. X-II

Dharwar and Saynar, Vol. XXII.B.

These and Jawhar, Vol. XIII.

Kanara, Vol. XV-B.

Poems and Bhor, Vol. XVIII-B.

Sholapur and Akalkot, Vol. XX-B.

Bijapar, Jath and Daphisper, Vol. XXIII-B.

Satura, Phultan and Oundb, Vol. XIX-B.

Nazik and Surgons, Vol. XVI-B.

Indian Antiquary (current numbers)

Bpigraphia Indica ( de.

Journal of Indian Art and Industries (current nambers).

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society London (current numbers).

Bombay Quarterly List.

Quar arly lists of Guartted afficers in the Archaelogical Survey Department.

# APPENDIX G.

# List of Coins and Antiquities acquired by Different Museums.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Brauch, Royal Asiatic Society informed me that during the year under report, 78 old coins were added to the coin cabinet of that institution, of these 8 were gold, 34 silver, 16 copper and 20 mixed metal. Of the total, 3 gold were presented by the Chief of Jath in the Bijapur District, and 2 copper were received from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, and the rest were acquired from different Governments under the Treasure Trove Act.

The coins are of the following description :-

3 Achyuta Raya (probably)-

Obv.-Blank.

Rev. -Double headed eagle mounter holding up small elephants in its beaks and claws (presented by the Chief of Juth).

1 Sri-Pratapadova Haya-

Obv. - Shri-Pratpadeva Raya. Rev. - Ond and Godess seated.

Pound in the Sholapur District.

# Sultans of Delhi-Gold.

I Sultan Mulamond (About) Malik-

Obv.— Sultan Muhammed (Akmed) Malik Rev.— Sultan-ul Adil.

Found in Arost District.

I Venitine Decat, gold (frank in Rateuper District).

2 Gold, not decipherable (found to the Champaran District, Behar and Orism).

5 Silver, Larine (found in the Alimedesgur District)

### Sultans of Delht Silver.

5 Mulanusof bin Tughshay (found in the Shahajahanpur District, U.P.).

### Mughal Coins Silver.

11 Akhar-

Mint Pottelipue, 4. } Found in the Mirrapur District, U.P.

Fattehpar, I.
Abmodabud, I.
Tatta, I.

Yound in the East Khandesh District.

... Labore, I. ... Urdu Zafar Querim, I. Ormanontal design, I.

1 Aurangell, Barbaspur Mint (Sound in the Ahmedragur District).

9 Shah Alam, Beneral Mint (found in the Harda District, U.P.)

1 Shah Alam II, Benarae Mint (found in the Muradaled District, U.P.).

### Mysore Coins Silver

1 Tipu Sultan, Sheringapattam Mint (found in the Satura District).

I French East India Silver, Arest Mint (found in the Sitters District).

## Malaa Coins-Copper.

I Muhammed Shak II (found in the Tonk State

### Jaunpur Coins Copper.

12 Husein Shah of Jaunper (found in the Saltunper and Jalaum Districts, C.P).

# Sultans of Velhi-Copper.

1 Muhammed Shah-

Oby - Muhammad Shah. Rev. - Sultan Allandam. | Found in the Krishna Dirtrict, Madras.

2 Chhatraputi Coins, Copper (presented by the Under Secretary to Government, General Department, Bembay).

### Sultans of Delhi\_Mixed metal.

7 Mubsrak I.
5 Malsammed II.
4 Mahammad bin Tughlisq.

Found in the Shahnjahanpur District, U.P.

2 Massed. 2 Nasiraddin. | Found in the Sultanpor District, U.P.,

Old teak-wood carving, removed from a house at Ahmedabad which was Prince of Wales Museum, being demolished, was purchased by the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a small gold crown (apparently belonging to an image) which was dug up at Elephanta during the excavation for the Port Trust works was received from Government.

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, supplied me with a Victoria and Albert Museum, copy of the Annual Report of his museum in which he says as follows about the work done for the Archeological Section:—

"The specimens in this section have all been re-arranged, and a descriptive catalogue of the entire collection has been prepared.

"Six copper coins found at Saranghpur in the State of Dewas (Junior) were presented by the Deawn to His Highness the Raja of Dewas.

"Work in connection with the preparation of the Old Bombay Room progressed satisfactorily but owing to the delay in the delivery of the full number of photographs of Old Bombay by Mr. Claridge, the room remains closed to the public. Nearly half the number of photographs has been received, and these are now framed and hung up on the walls.

"The two Relief maps of the island of Bombay in 1666 and 1914, respectively, have been completed and the models placed in the new cases prepared for them. A large scale map of the town and island of Bombay has also been framed and put up in position.

"The Commissioner was pleased, on my recommendation, to sanction the purchase of a set of forty-five photographs of the Governors of Bombay beginning from Humphrey Cook to His Excellency Lord Sydenham. The photographs will be purchased from Mesers. Bourne and Shephard, who have also undertaken to frame these in a suitable manner. The cost will be Rs. 94.

"A short descriptive account of the history of Bombay is in course of preparation."

To the Bijapur Museum, of which I am Secretary and Honorary Curator, were added one old Persian prayer carpet from the Bijapur.

Jami Masjid and one old stone dumbell presented by the Jagirdar of Anna Hosur.

The Secretary, Barton Museum, Bhavnagac, and the Victoria Hall Public Library and Museum, Udaipur, report of no new acquisitions for their museums.

The Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, has sent me the following list of acquisitions made for his museum: -

(1) Some 20 Kehatrapa coins (Silver) of different princes of which one of Damasena, son of Rudrasena, can be clearly made out and has the year 156 on it.

(2) 50 silver coins of King Kunsaragupta Malaustraditys.

(3) 35 Gadhiya coins presented by Capt. A. S. Meck, Political Agent, Gohilwad.

# Inscription Slabs,

- (1) A momerial stone dag out from Manekuhok in Perbandar, having on it an inscription, dated 1600 V. S., recording the death of a gadhavi. It was presented by the Administrator, Porbandar State.
- (2) A photograph of an inscription at Adalaj near Ahmedabad and a rubbing of one dated V. S. 1193 in the temple of Vinayaka near Gata, four loss from Dhrangadhra.

The Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, reports to me that the following acquisitions were made for his museum during the year 1913-14.

# Inscription.

Bayana inscription of the time of the Yadava prince, Vijaya or Vijayapala. It is dated Sam 1100 (A. D. 1043).

# Images and Scolptures.

An image of Revanta.

A part of a sculpture representing a female playing on Vina.

A Sati pillar.

# Gold Coins.

Pestageler Rays of Vijaynagar.

Venition Duest.

### Silver

		Sil	ver.			
Mahakshatrop	Rodrasena I, son	of Mahairah	atraps Radrasinha I.			
Dg.	Hudrasinhs I,	do.	Rudradaman.			
Do.	Damaseon,	de.	Rodresimbs I.			
Do.	Yasodaman,	do-	Disconnecta.			
Do.	Lavardatta					
Do.	Rodrasena II,	do.	Kshairupa Viradaman.			
Kahatrapa Yas	eodaman,	- dis. 17	Mahukshatraya Damas	ena		
the state of the s	minha,	do.	Rodrisens II.			
Do. Vin	raceno,	de.	Bhartrakevan.			
Mahakshairap	a Blueteidanan,	de	Rodramon 11.			
Do.	Daniel disri-	do.	o. Damawna			
Dec	Vijayoona,	do	de.			
Kahatrapa Vir	ndaman,	-do	do			
Do. Bud	Iradisha,	do.	Syumpy and aman.			
Do. Vij	kymownia,	de	Mahababatrapa Damaer	ma.		
Do. Blu	eteidsman,	do.	do	11.		
	odoman,	do.	Kahatrapa Hudrasusha			
Mahakshatrap	a Syami Rudnisens	III, was of	Maha Kahatrapa Svami Rud	ra Daman II.		
Kaliatrapa Da		da	Radrasena.			
Mulummand S						
Akbur.						
Kommunik						

Aurangeib.

Shah Alam II.

Alamgir II.

Muhammad Shah I of Gujarat.

Marfar Shah II and one of the Tipu Saltan.

# Copper Coins,

Mahammad Shah II of Malwa-Mahamd Shah II (Bramhami) Ahmad Shah II (do.)-Humayan Shah (do.)-Katimullah (do.).

### Inscriptions Copied.

A fragmentary inarription of the time of Guhila prince, Bhartri or Bhartribhat II of Mewar'. It is dated Sam. 1000 (A. D. 243).

A fragmentory inspection of the time of the Cubila prince, Amles Prasad, the son of Sakti Kumsra of Mewar.

A fragmentary inscription of the time of the Guhila prince, Naravahana.

An inscription of the time of the Yadava prince, Sabanapala of Karauli. It is engraved on the pedastal of an image which is broken off. It is dated Sauvat 1240 (A. D. 1183).

### Portraits of

Maharaja Madhosingji of Kotah. Kishorsingji Do. Mukandsingji do. Jhala Jhalimsingji, Minister of Kotch, Maharaval Gangadasji of Dangar, or. Askarsuji of Do. Poonjapi of do. Maharaja Kishansingji of Kishangarh. Gopalsinghij of Karauli. Manikpalji of Do. Do. Hareakopalji of Nawab Amtrakhan of Tonk Ran Bikoji of Bikaner. Raja Raisinghp of Bikaner. Raja Karansinghji of Bikaner. Maharaja Anapaingbji Rajkumar Padamsinghji dec Maharaja Jawasteinghji of Joshpur. of do. Gajasinghji of do. Do. Ajdeinghji of. do: Do. Hamsinghji Vijayninghji of do do. ef. Do. Manninglyji de Abheysinghy of Do. do. Rao Jodhaji of uf. de. Do. Siyaji of. do Do. Ransmalji do. of. Do. Maldevji Motoraja Udaysingbji of Maharaja Bakhtainghia of da Rathor Durgudasp of Marwar. Singhi Indrarajon of Josh; mr.

The Curator of the Bahadurkhenji Museum, Junagarh, informed me that no new acquisitions were made for that museum during the last year.

The following is the last of Coins, & received for the Archnological Poons. Mus. um. Poons, during the year 1913-14.

# Received as presents-

### Gold Coins.

I of Morad III bin Selien. These were found at Dapoli in the Ratnagici District.

I of Sci Pratapadevaraya of Vajaganague found in the Southern Maratha Country.

I of Muhammad Tughilaq.

I of Firoz III.

I of Muhammad bin Muhammad 14th king of Malwa.

These were found at Jabalpur.

I of Khalifs, found at Thirtich stienbalam, Tinnavally District.

I South Indian gold facess, found at Akkadwathal Doma, Cuddapa District.

### Silver Coins.

1 of i	Aurangzeb. )	Found at Sangameshwar in the Alimednar District.
1 Tip	g Sultan.	India Compay, Pound in the Southern Maratha Country
3 Con	as found in	the Basti District, United Provinces.
9	Do.	Miraspur Datriet, United Provinces.
1	Do.	Moradabad Districte do.

2 Coin	as found in	the Sitspur District, Unit	ed Provinces.
2	Do	Rae Bareli District,	do
5	Do.	Hardoi District,	do-
1	Do.	Aligara District,	dis-
1.	Do.	Moradahad District,	do.
7 Coi	as of Aktive,	found at Valuel Digur J.	sensor Taluka, East Khandesh District.
1 Coi	n found in t	he Muradahad District, U	minsi Provinces.
1	Do.	Bara Banki District,	40-
3	Do.	Das Bareli District.	da
2	Do.	Meerut District,	do
3	Do.	Aliababad District,	do:
1 Ros	man Denard	s of Augustas, found at E	Cutharganny Colmbanors District, Madras.
1	Do.		athargamy Colmbatore District, Madray.

# Billon Coins.

7 Clair	on Coursel in	n the	Subseque	District.	II without	Provinces.
F - C000	DE TOURSE D	n unu	CONTRACT DOTA	Districts	U BUSEA	T. BALLA PERSON

	Column source m	enter reconstructions and reconstruction	of market will
11	Do.	Jalam District,	do.
L	Do.	Rac Bareli District,	do.
4	Do.	Soltanper District,	do
2	Do.	Ras Bareli District.	do

1 Coin of Nasir Shah of Malwa.

# Copper Coins.

22 Coins found in the Shahjahanpur Diesries, United Provinces

Dia Etah District,

7 Do. of Bahmani Kings of Culburgs detailed as below

I (no data) of Ahmod Shub II.

1 ( do. ) of Homeyer Shah, 1 ( de. )

1 of Muhmad Shah II (date doubtful)

I no man of King.

I (no date) of Katimalish.

2 Do. found in the Jalespor District, United Provinces.

# Lead Coins.

4 Andhra coins found in the Anantpur District, Madras.

Articles purchased and presented by the Director General of Archaeology in India-

- 2 Old Brass vauve
- 1 Court of Hame.

# APPENDIX H.

# Treasure Trove.

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Report for the year 1913, and in it it is stated that there were 905 coins under examination at the end of the last year and 386 were received during the year under report. The latter included 6 gold, 1 gold car-ring and 5 silver from the Mamlatdar of Shirpur, West Khandesh; 24 silver and 1 copper from the Mamlatdar, Halol, Panch Mahal; 29 silver from the Collector of East Khandesh; 1 gold from the Collector of Ahmednagar; 8 silver and 2 copper from the Collector of Larkhana; 1 silver from the Mamlatdar of Chipfun; 1 silver and 4 copper from the Collector of Kaira and 113 from the Of these, 906 (905 under examination of last year and 1 gold Akkalkot State. from the Collector of Ahmednagar received in 1913) were examined and reported to Government. They were examined for the Society by Mr. P. J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. 215 from Halol, 12 from Shripur, 5 from Kaira and 113 from Akkalkot are under examination, 29 from East Khandesh, were sent to the Mint for disposal and one from Chiplum and 10 from Larkbana were returned as they were found to possess no historical and numismatic importance. 16 silver and 28 copper received from the Collector of Nasik in 1912 were also returned as they were without numismatic value,

The selected coins were disributed among the following institutions and the balance after distribution forwarded to the Mint Master for sale.

* Institutions	ma 3/	Get.	Milter.	Trial.
The Prince of Walse Museum of Western India	194	28	28	56
The Indian Mossoum, Calcutta	54	14	24	
The Madras Museum	- 199	1.1	20	26 23 20 20 20 18 16 10
The Provincial Museum, Lukhmow	=0	8	18	26
The Labore Museum		7	36	93
Pho Nagepar Museum	100		16	20
he Public Library, Shillong	141	4	16	2
'he Archendegual Massans, Poons	***	3	3.5	18
The Pealmyser Museum	1100	3	2.5	12
The Quetta Museum	0.00	2	14	1
The African Moseum	10.0	2	14	10
be Rajputana Museum	- 4	2	34	
the Asiatic Society, Bengal	100	2	14	10
he Bombay Branch Bayal Asiatio Society	44	2 2 2 2 2	34	11
he British Museum	-++	2	13	1
he Fitswillim Massum, Cambridge		2	1.8	
for inle at Mint	-	31	515	54
	Total	127	779	906

While excavating the earth in the Galagnath temple at Pattadkal, Taluka

Balami of the Bijapur District a treasure was found
on the 25th day of November 1912. It consisted of
15 pieces of gold of the approximate value of Rs. 27-10-0. In the absence of
any information regarding the gold pieces dug out, it is difficult to say mything
about their numismatic value.

Shenu valad Vashya Bhil of Hivarkbed Budruk, Jamuer Taluku while excavating foundation in the building site found a treasure, on the 21st day of April 1913 consisting of 161 Chandvadi rupees, and some other silver ornaments. The Chandvadi rupees are found in many places and have no special numismatic interest.

In the forest land situated at the village of Vadgaon, Taluka Khed, Poona District, one Shankar Laxman Bavle found a treasure consisting of 7 gold coins, e.z., "Hon" (whole) impressed upon, 10 gold small coins and 1 piece of a "Hon." These I hope will prove of some interest.

# APPENDIX K.

# Protected Monuments.

The undermentioned monuments in the Kolaba District were declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos. 6117 of 20th August and 8504 of the 3rd December 1913, respectively.

Place	where t	he monument stel	Name or description of assument-	Class
Talak	-	Toris he Villag		
Karjat Do. Do	(#) 100	Kondhaes Ambiwli Poth	Caves Cave Kotali Fort with two and guas and one	**
Do. Alibng Do.	2 mm	Der. Alibug Kerlas	Care pear last  Herakote ohi Fore	III.

In the Ahmedaagae District the andermentioned monument has been declared "Protected" by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4991 of 7th July 1913.

Place where the moneumsi- in situates.			Server trade of severe	Clare
Talulia.		Tors or Village,	ALEROIDA - CO	
Nagar		Within the timits of the Alemanagar Canton ment.	Denori Marjid	a 1.00

The following monoments at Pattalkal in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District have been declared "Protected" as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4076, dated 24th June 1913.

Place where the running and is situated.			Name and Description of management.	Com
Taloba.		Lyan or Vill		1
Hadamit Ho	jar jar	Pattadkal Do.	The great temple of Varapakalas in ner The temple of Papanath at the north-e- corner of the village.	
Do.	100	Do	The topple of Sungamesvars in the north Viropoisha's.	of 11 (c)
Do.		Du	The temple of Malitkarjana close to and at t	be Do.
Do.	***	Do.	Kachivisvesvara temple close lovids and on a north side of Malilloc-jour's.	he Do.
Din	10.07	Dn	Galganath lemply on the north of Sangameers	ra Do.
Do.	941	Do.	Jumbolings temple on the west of Galgani temple.	407
Des.	0-4	Dis.	Kaleddhewara temple to the north of the h named and on the outside of the north wall the sillage.	
Do.		Do.	about 1 of a mile from the village on the we	st
Do.	***	Do.	A deleven on the south ride of the road leads from the village to Badami about a mile the west	ng Do.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 1238, dated the 4th March 1909 and so much of Government Notification No. 2704-A, dated the 26th May 1909 as relates to Thar and Parkar, by Government Resolution No. 6210 of the 23rd August 1913, General Department, the undermentioned monuments in the Thar and Parkar District have been declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No. 3541, General Department, dated 5th May 1914.

Piece where the menument is alterated.			Name or description of the ponument,		Class	
Talok		Town or Vill	lign.		1	
Nagur Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	107 149 189 189 189	Hhodowe Do. Do. Do. Gori Virwah	10	Temple No. 1 Dec. 2 Dec. 3 Du. 4 Dec. Dec. 3	13115	II (a). II (a). II (a). II (a). II (a). II (b).

By Government Resolution No. 8756, General Department, dated the 2nd December 1913, the undermentioned renuments in the Kolaba District have been declared "Protected" and confirmed as such by Government Resolution No. 2316 of 24th March 1914, General Department.

Place where the measurest is situated.		Name or description, of the instancent,	Ciss
Tuloka-	Town or Village.	32314343	
Alibag	Alib	Kolaha Fort (900 feet from north to south and 250 feet from east to west) containing—  (1) The Sarja Kot.  (2) The North Consessay.  (3) The Manck Chassels.  (4) The South Consessay.  (5) The Talghar.  (6) The Padmawati shrine.  (7) The temple of Gulbai or Mahishasuri.  (8) The shrine of Bhassani.  (10) The Thoris Wada.  (11) The Reservoir with Aparas.  (12) The temple of the Ganpati Panchayatan.  (13) The temple of Mahaday.  (14) The shrine of Mahaday.  (15) The temple of Kanoba.  (16) The shrine of Yeshvantdari.  (17) The tomb of Muhasumadan Saint.  (18) The temple of Bapdee.	11 (a).

# Agreements.

The Collector of Surat, reported in his letter No. Mis. 147, dated the 17th Old English and Dutch May 1913 that of the three marginally noted monuments Nos. 1 and 2 are in charge of the Church Old American tombs, Surat, and No. 3 of the Executive Engineer, and are maintained at Government expense and therefore no further action is necessary.

The Collector, Sholapur, informed this office in his letter No. 4105 of 15th
The old Fort, Sholapur,
Old temple and vivagats or
sculptured stones and old
double shrined temple, Vetapur.

August 1913 that he had executed agreements
with the owners of the marginally noted monuments
in his district, as authorized by Government Resolution No. 7246 of 8th October 1913.

The Collector of Hyderabad, Sind, informs this office in his letter No. 4135

Tombs of Ghulum Shah and Ghulum Nabi Kalbora, Shah Hyderabad.

Buddhist Stups, Daulatpur. Tomb of Nor Muhammad Kathora Danistpur.

of the 16th June 1913 that he has secured agreements

in the case of the marginally noted monuments declared "Protected" in his district.

the marginally noted monoments at Tatta, Karachi In the case of

Jami Masjid.

Jam Nizamud-Din'a tomb, Burndari.

Nawab Amir Khalli khan's tomb.

Nawab Isa Khan's tomb. Nawab Sharfa Khan's tomb. Lughral Beg's tomb. Mirza Jami Beg's tomb.

Nawab Isa Khan's Zanana tamb.

Mieza Isa Khan's tamb.

District, already declared "Protected," the Collector in his letter No. 5141 of 9th August 1913 reported to

this office that the owners of these monuments have

executed agreements in accordance with Section 3 of

at Hangal

the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

The Collector of Dharwar, in his letter No. 8818 of 6-8th December 1913, favoured me with a list of the below mentioned monuments, with the owners of which agreements have been executed in the prescribed form:-

Chandramaniswara temple at Unital. Temples of Banasankari and Sankaraling, America.

Temple of Basyanna at Tambur Temple of Somewara at Haralballo

Temple of Galagesvara at Galagesath Temple of Siddheavara, Haveri

Temple of Tarakrevara

Old Jain temple in Fort. Old rained temple between the Fort and tank

Temples of Kalamusvara and Hamesvara at Balambid

Temple of Sarvesara at Narcyal Temple of Kadambuyara at Buttihalli.

Temples of Sarasvati and Somesvara at Gadag.

Temples of Kasiviavesvara, Nana-yers, Naraceth, Masikesvara, Kumbhargiri, the Jain Basti and Maskin Bhwri at Lakkundi

Temples of Decidal scapps and Somewars, Damied. Temple of Americavars at Anniger. Temple of Muktesvara at Chardanpur.

The Collector of Kanara reports that the owners of the marginally noted

Ketpai Narayan Devasthan. Santaopa Nayak Tirumaila Devasthan. Nacasinha Devasthan.

Raghunath Devasthan. Pacasymata Basti. Santesvara Basti.

Chandranath Dev Basti

monuments at Bhatkal have executed agreements as per his No. 647 of 9th February 1914 to the address of the Commissioner, and further informs that in the case of the following monuments, viz.:— European graves 6 miles from Karwar across the Kalinadi, at Chitkule; inscriptions in the Madhukesvara temple at Banavasi; King's (stone) Seat at Sonda: Fort and inscription stones at Mirjan; carved stones near the temple of Gramdeva at Hosur; inscrip-

tions at the temple of Markandesvara at Bailur and at Blatkal, no agreement. is required as these monuments are ownerless.

By Govt, Res. No. 3645, General Dept., of the 10th May 1913 the Collector of Nasik was authorized to execute agreements in the case of monuments

Gondeswar temple of Mahadev at Sinnar;

Resolution No. 455 of 19th January 1914.

(2) Temple of Ayeshwar at Sinner; (3) Caves at Ankai, Taluka Yeola; and

(4) The Hemadpanti temple of Mahadev at Jhodga, Taluka Malegaon, and the action taken by him was approved as per Government

The Collector of Broach in his letter No. 2932 of the 6th September 1913 reported to Government that an agreement had been executed with the manager of the Juma Masjid, Broach, and his action was approved by Government as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7371 of the 14th October 1913.

#### APPENDIX L.

Statement of Expenditure on Conservation Works corried out in the Bombay Presider during the year 1913-1914.

## Northern Division

District.		Taleka		4 Plans.	Num	e id entiresisi		Aires			erpen furnag 1813	date	rate:	Beamfylia id repaint diset	Веди
					1			No.		g.	Xa.		p		
Presidency		Pannel.		filamput	Shylast	Com		Love		10	2,633		ā	Maintenance of and re- pairs to curve, plore, etc.	
	-	le.	-		1 2	5	1	96	0	6	*	ė	9	Current repairs to endo- cion's quarters.	. M
×	010	ь	(2)		1		H	12	0	0	31	0	ж	Correct repairs to Assetant (xerodier)'s quarters	
6				*	1		1	hi	4	18	35	0	-0.	Correct regular to Police Clearly and watchman's quarters	
Clans	410	Jiunein.	-	Danis	Portugue	Fore	ked	7,000		я	E)689	•	tø	themselve regulations and repairs to resoury of characters.	In progress
*		0	im		Portugue Fort.	em Pentino i	The Char	100		8	76	16.	÷	Brunylny jumple and storate and leveling up the ground.	Completed,
	(14)	Balesto	416	Kardisti	Com	M.Com	TA	200	7	8	13	*	0	Perintage and clearing compressed and route	
·W	146		***	Times	Old grave of fisher Charol	ate in the Re	ands glade	10	×	ü	10	0	0	Charles its inerigities.	0.0
4	1,0	Kalyan		Antenath	Zengle (	d Automath		4,000	9	٠	Alle	*	×	Materials are purclased and propagal to meet.	in progress
<b>je</b> -	110	Anthuri	141	Kanlınri	Care	74	d	266		B	ANT	.0	0	Purchasell materials for poleting with stone liquid.	
Colube	-	Majori	***	Pal	Own			PO		0	25	16	3	Beguirs to read dispring gesture, tashrani raves and mendering saves.	
40	301	Mangaon.	***	Kada	Circu		1	AT	ø	0	40	ø		Stepoles to approach road absoring curve and aumbering them.	
160		Karjat	400	Aukiwii	Caree			36	0	0	35	8	0	Current repeirs	
trouch	194	Brook	-100	Benade	Duich to	nativ	-	185		ø	30	9	-	Annual regules	4
70	311		***		Jami Ma	apa .	1		0	0	638	0	0	Simbs and plants re- used and the com- pound shored.	(*)
toral		Olyad	-	Hajira	Year's h	ran	-1	.89	D.	ō	36	0	ø	Annel organia	
hmelalmi	71	Duckers	144	Abunishad	Arction	giral balling		ām	10.	ø	136	8	-	Fag. of the esembles -	w
4	181		***		-17						K				
	200	Saund						min.		-				Removal of rank vegets	
	V-7	Dholka		40		doginal facility	N/S	068	9	0	540	2	-	Hon and pelly topolts ently as filling of crucks,	
anek Maha		Virangam Halal			Acutardo	uplead Leabline	ps -	-878	0	0	110	6		Samering the city of Conceptable with its manuscrite.	The survey we is parti- tions and is progress.
					Joed Ma	nga6		106	Ou	0	16	0	0	Pay of the caretaker	Completed
				0.0	b	46		1						When make	
	***	100	***					799	0	0	50	*		Miner repairs	*
	***		100		Nagina !	Manyad	-	- 55	Ü	10	34		6		

37

#### Northern Division-continued.

District.	Turke.	Page	Sam of neutriesi.	Assemble of	Arrend expenditure thering the year into-thes.	Description of regains done.	Score/St.
				Be & p	Ba a p		_
Pencil Mahala	Halol	Champault	Kerda Marjid	20.0	10. 0 0	Minne repairs	Completed.
* 11		jr 14	Shikander Stoly's Name	120 0 0	T19 12 0		36
Kalra	Metroalabed	Sejali	Mahank Sayyal's teeb	1,540 0 0	545 2 12	Strain, grasse, regula- ting &c., are charged off the compound levelled and more pointing does. The failure compound well has been rebuilt and flatrings have been converse with characters and seneral.	
*There	Umbargam	Unlargum	Old Fort		W5 1 0	Demolishing the retrains	Completed.

## Central Division.

-	Maval	Tes	au .	F		100	0	0	F-40			Carotaline's pay and	Constant.
*0088 ···	dava	Kw		"	Carea	100	-	9	-			Carotalism's pay and ordinary repairs	Completed,
# 10		_ Din	eja .	-1	Cavre	100	0	0	300	b	0	Current repairs	10
in 14		Bel	**	-	Cares	\$40	0	0	uT.	ů.	D.	Current repairs :-	
To the		Lei	igid	-	the purchase (Fig.	210		0	25	CR	*	Providing an Iron gate to the Fort.	
Coundingse ,.	Almelrajur	Alie	anthogra	d	augn)	300		6	245	16	*	Exercises of certain nations underground structure disserted in the Fort.	
	Slirlgenda	Ped	gum	4	Labeleni-Sarayan temple .	-06	6	0	30.	0	0	Ourmi repain	
	Ahmduger	Ale	minge	-	Terris of Nices About	1			-	U		Current repairs	
W 14	Koparguon	Kel	Amerikan.		Donalds Malacher Sought .	-			33	12	B	Current regulate	4
Stanik	Nasib	Pat	ilanli	-	Parelo Lena meres	9,120		0	2,372	9	0	Drain and drain walls completed.	In progress,
	(Conner	Str	war	-	Gondralsvar traugle	(,)040		0	1,017	0	0	Central pointing and making the rest water-right and other missie besse.	
Sholapur	Karmala	W. Kn	eusia	-	their	i i i	_		40	1	0	Current repairs	Completed.
		-		-	Acorner temple	-	-		188	0	0	Special repairs	In program
West Khan	Sinbala	The	rial .	-	ON salt	-	-	ń	101	è	33	Repairs to the dozen	Completed.
	Builter	Da	lenne	+	Old tamples	- 11	0	0	10	0	0	Pay of the paretakes for	
Bust Klambush	Chalingma	Pa	tan		Malaurana fetispin	200	1 10	0	897	*		Roof made mater-tight by replacing and with time concrete jungle in and about the temple was removed and serois credit cuts med. The crem bing stone took we strengthened be coment.	
* *			*	**		1,19	0.1		228	6		Stone preserving solu- tion was applied a pervince	

<sup>\*</sup> Control to the Sourchasteding Business's Inc.

## Southern Division.

Dietelel.		Tricks.	Pars.	Share of constants	Amount		1	dering deposit dering the DED-41	1 544		Purciplin of reprint	Bomirks.
	Ī		1	September 1904	Ba. a		-	Ba a		1		5783
Salara	1	Sature	Salara.	Old palace on the Hill Fast.	26	9	•	28 0	.0	5	Petting up notice bracks muc the areaments to wars people that to do	Completed.
		Malompeth	Protappoi	Afrolishan's tomic	25	0	0	j		Ų	my damage to them.	
		Sature	Selans	mi for	500	0	0	306	0 .	•	Repairs to drains and made duma, charactering all a guiden, remarking it and adjust repairs to main, posting gate, when the diagrams and general maintains.	
ě				European Jufuntry turvacia (maje building) on Fort.				272	0		Repairs to indexpa- turning tiles, abstrant pointing, removing baselsos metring siling dance and windya- replacing fishers on a factorings, whotever- ing repulse together, one	×
	6	Malescapeth	Matempilk	Total of General Peter Selvick.	*	0	D		6		Clearing the monament and breging it to you- per state of repairs.	
Kanes	no.	While Distric	n. Whole District.	All p-world manyambs	100		B	,	6		Putting up notice learns on all protested number ments	There was an expenditure of its Direct to end of March 1913. This roll he resumed on receipt
	1			- 30 P.O.	No.	V,	7	L		١		of certain in fermation from the Collecter.
	in	Kantin	Mirjan	Old mertytisse J C T	10					0	Couring the claim with map out water, appy- ing outer all, vicaring great all result and repairing shot.	
	-115	Stillager	mo <sub>p</sub> s	OM inscriptions					0		Clearing Jung's an i rue's regreation enough the stone and applying two cours of Atles famil.	
	1		Have	Current adverse most the tempte of Oceans.love.	-3	0			it:	0		1.5
		Bioarie	Nagarhartikeri	lawritin.	36	0	ø	38	b	0	W1 1 10	
+	,109	.8	Phillid		"	*		n	*	0	Clearing the above with more and restor and applying national and charring grass process.	
Belgum		Вангрумен	Degree	July tample	71	0	0	71	Ø	0	Reporting the roofing with elastic com- portion	
Distress	-	Galer	Leanuir .	Kantonomos kongle	4	.0	0	-60	6	b	1	
	()+		4 4	Namerous temple	10	-	-0	40		0	Same and	ATTRO-
	140	100	Dareled	Dedikterrann troph .	. 0	0	9	32	0	0	Ordinary amount type 're	
	W.	Binbapor	Panlague -	Namenas imple	30	0	-0	-10	0	0	magnetic opera	
	100	Hatiff	Untai	Fair probabilistics	- 11	0	0	30	0	0	Jenning de-	Ĭ.
		Kerelgi	Charlistoper	Miskineses trayle	- 1			4	.0.	0		
-	100	Harest	Baveri		H	0	,0	LE	0	0	1	1
	- 10	Galag	Duntal	Dublahaurana trayic	440		0	*	0		Epocial repulse, etc., to building convices an explacing from status or the cool in their proper places.	

## Southern Division-continued.

Diamet		Talaba		Plans.		Name of Assessment.	dam se o			dering dering period	Obe 7	war.	Dimenipriper of organies doese.	Bensile.
							He.		r	34		P		
Eljapur	100	Batani	- 0	Tielsmi	+	Coo	72	0	*	75	0	0	Par of the carefalter for the cares.	Completed.
		Hungam	1	A Thatle	1	Oh temples	9,547	0	4	2,150	p	oi	Special repairs such as earth work, Ary stone companied walls, etc.	In progress. Lest year's expen- diture mas Rs 1,488.
*		· (4)	1	Pattelaint.		Obi temples	5,345	9	0	1,800	ø	6	Special repairs such an clearing components and dry state transmity	In progress. Last year's expen- diture was Ibs. 409.
		Bijapur	-	Bijsper	-	Museum	210		ø	182	8	ø	Current repairs	Completed.
	94	3		*	4	Quarters of the emitation of the conserva-	30	0	0	30	0	0.	Ordinary regain	м
	1-4			i.e.	-	Archimispinal Helitings in the city.	5,000	0	۰	1,565	0	0	Assed current repairs	*
	-		100			Gel Gentau	190	0	9	35	0	0	Clearing the compound and other petty repairs.	*
*						Jani Majhi	70	0		48	9	0	Spensiting mores in the composite and other petry crystra.	
	144		-	e.	m	Beslew Boots	20	0	0	60	0		- 1	
4	345	4 -	12	*	-10	Asser Maliai	70	9	0	72	ń			
* 1	in		H		×	avail a	1,400	ā	0	1,626	0		Reported prepare such as fighting reinforced one embi-raid, etc.	La program.
Rotzagiri	Oie	Dapel	7	Dalibel	200	(II) Halamarlei, susqui	666	0	0	H	0		Repairs by physics and nameding abruha from manney on the treating then with storage much cares.	of last year

## Indus Right Bank Division.

Karachi Tata Makii Mile	(1) And Khali Khali bank (2) Missa faskkan's bank .  (3) Jan Kinamelin's bank (4) Karah Jaskkan's bask	(1) Genetics with expects. (2) Cheeves planter 1" to 1" (thick and reflacing will stone. (3) Surveying principle with charactery site. (4) Reputing personnel, and relative sing, when you will be particle or a second or a s	
	(5) Serfalian's timb	(5) Charry plater, experts to flore with the tiles.	- Completed.
	(f) Tegral Seg/visuds	(5) Beynting percented with phi stone.	
	(7) Jani Bog's tomb	(7)	
	(6) Treire pilland parties	(8) Choose placeting .	
	(9) Daligie Manque	(9) Unuting compound wall with remore.	

## Indus Right Bank Division-continued.

District.	1	Tible		Place.	Time of accessors.	kared etian		45	Arte	Ficus	1002	Dimengaling of regulars flower	Boutt ke
	1					Ba a		8		5	P		
Karachi	-3/	Tuta	The second second	Mahii Hills	North habbur's Recon- torsh.	1,100	В (		243	9	0	Special repairs unch as one-wing paveness, acting up failed down down down down down planter to worse, underplanting failed down down down doing failed down down down down down down down dow	In progress.
	044	•			Jani Marjid	a,teo	0		104	10 3	in	Special reports such as greating with remost, recovering time, conting examined time is dealy, relating inscription ables repairs to created without in elevatory windows.	
4	1	*	6		Archinological buildings on Makis Hitte.	\$30	4	0	120	0	D	Pay of the rarelator for femile.	Completet
Sakkur	-	Mahet		Batel	telpage Thee	740	8		100	•	1	Special regular such as chosen plantering partiers of artise, minors and pintforms. Eraseing heapyra paraget wall, paring of the pintform and the tends and filling up of crucks to the walls.	
Hydershad		Hydershad	٧	Hydrodul	Ghatam Sheh Kallure's beech.	*	0	0	29	b	0	Symial orpains. Boof of noise building was mad plantered.	
	1					004		•	100	0	0	Ordinary repairs. Phone of a turnels and patches fine plantered and paugin and where serve early. Two series havels purchased and put up.	
	110				Obelow Ned Kalbers's	-164		0	104	0	è	Apodel reputes	
						18	.0	0	120		0	circlinary repairs. Eather partieus of enclosers wall ceasewel, plantest lime plantesed, almos pavement retieved where necessary and juncte out. Enclosers wall wholly and plan- tered.	
14		-	-11	Minni and Dak	Vinnestr			- 1	118	6	ò	Onlinery seemed repairs	

## Indus Left Bank Division.

The and	Par-	Mirpurkhus	Mirgurkhae		Buddhist Steps	-	-	7	1	2.00	0	0	Maintenance of and pay of the paretaker for.	Completed.
*	State		1 .	à	Costollar's quarters	1	210	0	0	360	0	0	Construction of a Landbi- (quarters) for custodian of the Stopu.	*
74		Nargue Parka	Bulene	ear.	COS resistant	7	75	0	B	74	0	b	Reacting falles marble atoms in their original position.	*
		MILINI .	Nachat	4	Feet	-	76	0	0	72	10	0	Fulting up water apouts to drain off rain vator.	

<sup>\*</sup> Omitted in the Pup of abrediago Regions's Int.

#### APPENDIX M.

## A Report on Conservation Works carried out in Central India,

The following list of conservation work carried out at Mandu in the Dhar State, during the year 1913-14 was received both from the Political Agent, Bhopawar and the State Engineer, Dhar,

Name of monament.	America			Antesi Inre-i Use 1913	jarlı yok	-	Investigation of work done	Remarks.
Hoshang's Tomb	Ha.	0	P. 0	Rai. \$772		0.	(1) Bubble coping was haid on the underposed masoury wall on south (2) Reduct missing and bulging fare stones of the south sumpound wall.	Completed
Hindola Mahal	253	Ü	0.	15	ā	-6	Fixed upon north side the balway front and the wall stones with two gammetal downles.	*
Mosque in Sir T. Roc's enclosure	462	0	0	460	30	100	(1) Built up the missing pillar in the centre and the fine arches. (2) Out flows the trees from the roof.	
Rapmati Pavilion	1,118	0	D	7.8	a 0 0	0	(1) Restaged the arches in the NE and SR corners of the N. Paralies.  (2) In the court chhatri the floor was rendered water-tight.  (3) Filled up the crack opening under the south chhatri.  (4) Repaired and made water-tight the errors of the main habiling.  (5) Underpinned the small gaps in the wall.  (6) Filled up the such in much gallery with dry rubble.  (7) Removed dry rubble from the arch facing west on lower terrace.	
Jami Maejui	7,802	0	B	1,654	ā	9	(1) Built up top of arches in lower colomade in dressel trap stoom and aloped off above in rough rabble trap. (2) Completed the flooring in South Dalans. (3) Repured the finials on big domes. (4) Completed the upper half of the buttersees in north Dalan and the upper half of the relieving such to the second arch from the east. (5) Filled up the scaffolding gaps round the big domes above the prayer chamber. (6) Made a portion of roof water-tight on west.	

Name of monument.	Anno sunction ma	nl asti-	Actual expendi- pure during the year 1918-1914	Description of work done.	Bemarks.
Baz Bahadar's Palace.	Ra. 1,505	A. P.	Rs. 1. 7.	(1) Built up the NR. corner of the building up to the level of the floor above.  (2) Removed rubbuh from the NR. corner and sloped off the earthee service.  (3) Built up two piers in the centre of the west arches of the centrates of the outrakes.  (4) Repaired the NW. corner of the room N of the east pavilion.  (5) Repaired the west wall gap near the SW corner.  (6) Undergoined the walls at places.  (7) Fixed up a water shoot on east to throw off roof rain water.	
Tower of Victory	885	0 0	505 2 7	(1) Faced the portion of the tower on west with achiar encoury. (2) Recoved detris on SE, side of the door. (3) Made the massery water-tight all reaced the building.	
Dharmalialis +	1,495	0.0	1,488 6 9	(1) Portion of roof on west ren- dered water tight. (2) Chessed deltas from the re- nomine of the roof. (3) Cleared jungle, sloped the nides levelled and drained the rest, where accessary.	
Mahammal's Tout.	655	0:0	89 11 76	Cleared jumple and drained the parties round the tools	
Maliq Magazi Mosque.	400	0 0	266 7 0	(1) Hails up a square pier in the east Dalan and let in iron rails to support ceiling; also built up pilesters in the more Dalan	
				(2) Beplaced broken pertons of stones of arches under the NS domes. (3) Inserted a new shaft for	
				upper half of the column in the prayer chamber.  (4) Built up a pier and supported	
				the slabs of the ceiling with iron rails.  (5) Supported the lintels in the portice by inserting angle	
	*			(6) Repaired the missing archer of famale. (7) Underpanned gaps in the east wall.	
Lat Masjid .	244	. 0	18 0 6	(1) Substituted new stone lintels in porth port or and west and north Dalan.  (2) Rebuilt SW corner.  (3) Cleared the jungle.	

Name of mooument.	simelic	speri speri spiri		Actual ture the 1913	dari ya	tig.	Description of work Acae.	Remarks
Kamal Maula	Rs. 1,007	. 0	P. 0	Re. 866	4 7	P. 8	1) Supported cracked lintels by giving masonry supports in the prayer chamber  (2) Removed the massery supports and inserted angle grows and inserted angle grows to support cracked lintels in the entrance.  (3) Cleared plasform of robbish and made it symetrical by hailding up a rough-rubble masonry wall round the same.  (4) Built up two lightnesses to the would wall.  (5) Cleared jungle.	Completed

In connection with the work of repairs to the monuments at Mandu in the Dhar State, it is a master of pleasure to note that the work is being carried out very carefully and judiciously under the supervision of Mr. E. R. Aga. State Engineer. Mr. R. B. Deshpande, Overseer, Mandu, who is in direct charge of the work is deserving of much credit for the quality of work carried out during the last 3 years and half.

The Political Agent, Bughetkhand, tayoured me with the following note furnished to him by the Rewall Durbur upon the emservation of ancient monuments earried out during the year 1913-14.

- "The temples at Americantak and the inscriptions at Piwan and Allaghat were visited by an overseer and the buildings at Chandreh were inspected by the State Engineer.
- "Chandreh Buildings.—There has been no further demage either to the temple or to the other building adjoining it. No attempt was made to clear the building of the vegetation as the root stumps intertwine the stones and any disturbance is likely to bring down parts of it
- "At Americantak. The institution of the Mela ensures the clearing and protection of the existing temple annually. There has been no further damage to any of the temples.
- "Picon Inscriptions. Nothing as done on the box covering it nor is anything required to be done. The lock was found open out the lid was intact and there was no damage to the inscription.
- "Alloghat.— The corrugated iron sheet over the inscription has been blown away. The wood work was found to be rotten. Arrangements are being made to substitute a shed consisting entirely of iron work. This work will be taken up during the year 1914-15. The repairs to the temple of Maharani Ahilya Bai of Indore situated at Americantka will also be taken during the year 1914-15. The cost will be borne by the Indore Durhar."

The Resident, Indore, reported that the Indore Durbar, during the year 1913-14, repaired the sides of the main passage to the steps to the caves with some petty patch work at a cost of Rs. 542-2-3.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that some repairs were carried out to
the famous ancient Buddhist Stupa at Sanchi under
the instructions and supervision of the DirectorGeneral of Archwology in India.

The Political Agent, Malwa, Necmuch, reports that no expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments was incurred in Malwa during the year 1913-14.

#### APPENDIX N.

#### A Report on Conservation Works in Rajputana.

The returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments during the last official year received from the marginally noted States are blank. It is also stated in the same return that the old Chlattris of the former Rajas and the temples at Chandravati received as usual the attention of the Kotah and Jhalawar Lurbars, respectively.

In the Mewar State the following old forts, rec. Shitorgarh and Kumalgarb received attention of the Udaipur Durbar. The temple of Miran Bai in the Chitorgarh fort and the door of the walkey of Chirwa were also repaired by the Maharama of Udaipur.

It is further reported that in the Bluestpur State some good work of repairs has been carried out to Chamasi Khamba at Kaman, Jid Masjid at Brambad and old palace at Ruplins. The following, viz., Great Mosque at Sikandevabad. Bayan Gumbar, Jhabas Baeri, namer in fort and the palace all at Bayan—received the full attention of the Bharalpur Durbar. A conservation note for these works was sapplied to the State by the Director-General of Archaeology in India. No details of repairs are noted in the report under reference. As the province, has, however, now been retransferred to this Circle, it is hoped to visit it in the next touring season with a view to seeing what has actually been undertaken and what yet requires to be done, to put the buildings in a satisfactory condition.

## APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Conservation of ancient monuments in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1322 Fasli.

[6th October 1912 to 5th October 1913.]

Name of Dist	ries.	Same of Work	Amount of	Keti	male.	Expendito 13:25 Va Orsalur II Orsalur	all () 112 0	och a Dth	BREARTS.
C. Sec.			Rs.	k	ř.	Rs.		P.	L
Medhak	-	Repairs to mosque	180	1	4	186	4	4	Completed.
Gulburga	317	Repairs to domes of ancient kings.	6,819	0	0	4,705	10	9	79
"	***	Pay of caretakers for domes of ancient kings:	96	n	0.	96	0	0	77
Bedar		Emergent repairs to Bahmaci Madrasa.	271	0	0	270	8	0	· ·
79		Excavating an underground Building.	200	0	0	163	0	0	
H		Repairing tomb of Sultan Ahmed Shah Bahmani at Aston.	2:5	0	0	200	4	0.	
94	44)	Special repairs to Tirakab Mahal.	84	0	9	44	1	6	ù
Warangal	441	Repairs to thousand pillars teer- ple at Haram Kooda.	8,078	0	0	2,586	18	0.	"
	***	Preserving Kushi Mahal, Warangal.	1,686	D	D.	1,536	15	0	
Aurangalo	à	Repairing Reshan Gate	637	0	.0	856	4	10	
198	**)	Repairing Baradari at Daulata-	93,832	0	0	15,865	9	11	In progress.
	***	Repairing the Minaret on the Daulatabad Fort.	3,307	6	ñ	128	11	2	Completed.
	***	Special repairs to Ellors caves	6,829	0	0	611	14	6	*

#### APPENDIX P.

#### Inspection Reports.

The Executive Engineer. Nasik, seut me a report of his inspection of the monuments in his District and for particulars of their condition refers to the conservation notes with which he was supplied by this office as the conservation notes in question were drawn up upon his joint inspection with the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

He informs me that he also visited the temples of Aujaneri and regarding these states that, since they are all classed II (b), which means that these monuments are in charge or possession of private bodies or individuals, he therefore does not submit the result of his inspection of these buildings.

The Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, sent me the following inspection report upon the monuments in his District.

#### Pandawa's Wada at Erandol.

"It was inspected on the 28th Pebruary 1914 by me and found it in fairly good condition. An estimate for certain repairs amounting to Rs. 2,023 was approved by the Superintendent of Archeological Survey. Western Circle, but the repairs to the extent of funds (Rs. 265) allotted were executed in 1912-13. Repairs executed were:—Stone preservative solution was applied to carved stone work which was fast disintegrating. Also stone mass are pillars were constructed to support the cracked atones supporting the Mchrabs in the wing. Nothing was done in 1913-14 for want of funds. An allotment for Rs. 1,758 may be granted when funds can be made available to preserve old massaary. This Wada has been handed over to the Punch at Erandol for maintenance in 1912-13, vide G. R., Revenue Department No. 7716 dated, the 16th August 1912, but the Punch appointed to take care of the monument are considered poor and cannot be expected to do the necessary repairs and hence the request."

#### Changdeva's Temple at Changdev in Ediabad Peta, Taluka Bhusawal.

"It was inspected by me on 14th February 1914. It was found in good repair state. It was repaired in 1912-13 at a cost of Rs. 7:35 of which a sum of Rs. 500 was contributed by the public. Hepairs executed were: Stone preservative solution was applied to carved stone work. Also iron rails and girders were given underneath the cracked stone slabs supporting the central Mebrab. Compound wall of the yard requires some repairs. No funds were granted for repairs during 1913-14."

#### The Maheshvar's Temple at Patra in Chalisgaon Taluka.

- "It was inspected by me on 26th May 1913. Repairs such as making the roof watertight by replacing earth with lime concrete, removing growth of jungle in and about the building, stopping further appearance by using Scrub's eradicator, strengthening the crumbling stone work by coment, etc., were executed at a cost of Rs. 393 from the Government of India's grant, vide G. R. No. A-2889, dated 14th March 1913.
- "Further repairs to this temple have been taken in hand and are in progress. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,203 was submitted for approval to the Superintendent of Archæological Survey. Western Firele. A sum of Rs. 283 was spent in applying stone preserving solution during the year under report. This temple was visited by Mr. J. A. Page, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey. Western Circle, accompanied by my Sub-divisional Officer, Chalisgaon, on 22nd October last. The work already executed was approved by him and the estimate above referred to was in accordance with his personal instructions on the spot issued to my Sub-divisional Officer."

The Executive Engineer. Ahmednagar, inspected the monuments in his District and favoured me with the following report:—

"That the register of Archwological buildings has been kept and the result of inspection has been noted therein after the buildings have been inspected. During the last year owing to the press of work I had no time to inspect the buildings which are situated in the District. I have, however, inspected the two such buildings which are situated at Nagar for which I beg to suggest that—

#### Nizam Ahmedshah's tomb at Nagar,

"The tomh is situated to the north-west corner of the city and is surrounded by cultivated fields on all sides. There is inconvenience therefore in visiting the place especially as there are crops in the fields. The difficulty can be removed by means of a footpath with railing which would cost about Rs. 500. The length of the same is about 2 furloogs. This would involve a recurring charge of Rs. 15 for its maintenance. The following repairs are badly wanted to restore the building to a better condition:—

Renewing plain chucam plaster, Restoring architectural chunam plaster, Providing 2 sign-boards, etc."

"During the year under report the dozoe was plastered and the roof was repaired, the ashlar mosonry originally painted with whitewash has been cleaned and the whitewash almost entirely removed. It is hoped to completely remove the whitewash states when another grant is received."

#### Damdi Masjid.

"The terrace roof is in good condition. The ashlar masonry has been stained with whitewash in the past. This whitewash should be removed as has been done in the case of Nizam Ahmedshah's tomb. The chunam pointing has speiled the appearance of the building to some extent. Arrangement will be made to remedy the defects if funds are sacctioned. An approach coad and sign-boards are necessary in this case also,"

The following is a report submitted by the Executive Engineer, Surat, and Broach.

Broach, upon archeological works inspected by him in the Districts ander his charge:—

- "(a) The Dutch tombs at Broach.—During year under report, they were inspected by the Executive Engineer on the 4th December 1913, and occasionally by the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Sub-division. The Superintendent objected to the whitewashing of the tombs and clearing of epitaphs except under expert supervision. The former is objectionable as frequent whitewashing is likely to fill in the relief decorations. His instructions were followed, and as there was possibility of improving matters, the old whitewash coats were scraped off, so as to restore the decorations to a condition as near to the original as possible. These monuments were afterwards lightly colour-washed so as to cover up the old colour patches, the shade used being what may be described as light chocolate or marcon. This particular colour was prepared from "Gern" and lamp-black dissolved in glue and water, and after many trials the preparation could be brought to the tint which some of the unattended portions of small tombs had attained, under natural climatic conditions. It has toned down the work to a natural shade, while on account of its being thin, has at the same time preserved the unequal effects of the weather on the different parts of the monuments. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 35.
- "(b) Jami Masjid, Broach.—The Masjid was inspected on 4th December 1913 by the Executive Engineer, and occasionally by the Assistant Engineer, Broach. It has been declared protected. Lately an agreement has been made by the Collector, Broach, with the Punch who were

in charge of the building, and it has been handed over to the P. W. D. for its proper care. However, some fakirs yet occupy a portion of the building, and the Collector of Broach is being addressed to see if its use as a sarai or a takia can be stopped. During the year under report, clearing the walls of vegetation was done as a preliminary measure. The plants growing in the joints of the masonry were generally small in size, and they have been bodily removed as far as possible. In two cases, however, they were a little bigger where acid mixture was tried but with little success. It appears that the tranks operated upon, were far too small to be properly treated with acids. The outlay incurred was Rs. 63.

- "(c) Tombs in the English, Dutch and American Cometeries.—Duringthe year under report, these were inspected by the Executive Engineer on 29th March 1914, and by the Sub-divisional Officer occasionally. They are in a satisfactory condition. The foundation of some of the tombs requires a tention and an estimate for the work is under preparation. Meyer's stone coment was tried but with little success. A broken piece of marble did not remain stuck fast. When the cemented piece was touched by hand to ascertain the adhesive power, the piece came out.
- "(d) Vaux's tomb at the mouth of the river Tapti at Hajira (Surat).—It was inspected by the Executive Engineer on the 8th April 1914, and occasionally by the Sub-divisional Officer. It is in a satisfactory condition. It is a storeyed building, and as the room on the ground floor was found to be used as a godown for stores for the light house, such as oil drums, chimneys, etc., by the Ports Fund Department, the Assistant Collector, in charge Coast Guard Service, Bombay, has been requested to arrange to discontinue such use of the tomb. The total outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 25.

The Executive Engineer, West Khandesh, reports that he inspected the west Khandesh. old well at Tavhai when it was under repairs in February 1912, and found it in good order.

- The following is the report of inspection of the archeological monuments in the Thana District by the Executive Engineer, Thana.
- "Franciscan Church.—All jungle was further removed around the building, due to the recent heavy monsoon, and in some places an attempt was made to remove e-reain dangerous roots by means of acids with a favourable result.
- "The floor of the nave was further remedied by having a Steam Roller to be worked in this place, and has set advantageously as the monstons were over, only dry rolling was resorted to, but every possible advantage will be taken in the ensuing monston to do the needful, as the Steam Roller is located at Basseiu.
- "Repairs to fallen masoury were done in certain places to the portico and the north wall of the nave and also to the back wall of the latter, where the statues originally were kept.
- "Plastering was made to the top of the main arch in the nave to make it water-tight.
- "St. Paul's Church,—The growth of jungle has been kept down around surroundings.
- "Masonry filling has been done to the north wall, extending to the top of the high wall as well as in many other places where required.
- "All jambs to doors and windows were in a very disorderly and fallen state and were repaired.
  - "The door steps to the main and side entrance were thoroughly repaired.
  - " The pulpit which was in a very dilapidated condition was strengthened.
- "It may be noted that the end wall of the nave was repaired to restore the positions where the statues were formerly placed.

- "Church of Nossa Senhora Davida.—Jungle in places was kept down around surroundings. The church is in fair condition of preservation, but the numerous walls in the nave apparently creeted long after the church was constructed and does not appertain to the church, may be removed and the nave kept clear.
- "St. Joseph Cathedral.—Jungle around the building was kept down, also the growth inside was removed. Advantage was taken by the Steam Roller to dry roll the floor, and means will be effected by further action in this matter during the ensuing monsoon. The front tower is in a very dilapidated condition, and an attempt was made to fill in some gaping holes, but the tower above requires attention.
- "Means will be taken in future to attend to the small vault at the north side adjoining the tower in order to preserve the pointing on the inner dome by grouting the vault above.
- "Dominican Church.—The jungle has been greatly cleaned within and without of the building and the Steam Roller was also utilized for dry rolling in the nave, which produced good results.
- "Masonry repairs were done to the jambs of the entrances and filling of the broken entrances in many places to the north wall of the nave was completed. The entrances to the tower were thoroughly repaired and gaping holes to the adjoining east corridor were filled in. The entrances to the main large hall were repaired and a large division of the corner walls of the west room were raised, with new masonry, to prevent the dangerous portions of the walls falling.
- "Palace of the Captain of Bassein.—All jungle surrounding the buildings were removed outside as well as in the inside. The tops of arches to the east varandals were made watertight and in gaping places masonry was filled in.
- "Temple at Ambarnath.—This is an old Temple and is in a very bad state; a revised estimate for its repair is in hand and will be submitted on the lines suggested by the Assistant Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Western Circle, in his conservation notes, dated 24th April 1913.
- "Motabar Khan's Tomb and Kali Masjid on Shenala Tank.—This building is in a fair condition; the up-keep is in hand of the Muhammadan community in Kalyan, and the work is carried out from their private funds.
- "Caves at Kondivate. The Caves at Kondivate have been kept in fair order, so far as the clearing out of the jungle growth and the accumulated debris are concerned. An allotment of Rs. 20 was granted and the work of clearing compound, removing jungle growth and painting iron railing was carried out. The caves are on Hills near Kondivate village, on Kurla Vesava Road. The rock of the caves being soft, it is weathering away badly, of some of the caves.
- "Old graves of Chiefs at Thana. These graves are in the compound of the English Church, Thana, and are in fair condition. The annual grant for repairs is Rs. 10 and the work of clearing compound, repairs to tombs, and painting cailing was carried out.
- "Caves at Kanheri. The work of catting some of the rock in certain caves was proposed and the material for the purpose bought and will be used this year.
  - The Executive Engineer, Sholapur, reported "That during the last official year only the Fort at Sholapur was inspected by me and it was found to be in fair order.
- "The vegetation on the walls and bastions requires removal this year as it was not removed last year, and an estimate will be sent soon for the purpose.

"None of the archivological buildings could be inspected by me during the last year, but I hope to inspect them this year.

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, favoured me with the following inspection report upon monuments in his Division:—

- "(a) Buddhist Stups at Mirpurkhas.—It is situated at Kahujo Daro about half a mile to the north of Mirpurkhas. It was found buried under an earthen mound by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in January 1910. The Stups was inspected by Rao Bahadar V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 22nd November 1913 and 10th January 1914 and found to be in good condition. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 47 was incurred in repairing the Stups and of Rs. 122 in entertaining caretaker.
- "An estimate amounting to Rs. 195 for repairs to and cavetaker for the Stupa for the year 1914-15 against Rs. 190 provided in the detailed schedule of requirements is herewith submitted for favour of disposal. As the living at Mirpurkhas has become too dear, it is difficult to get a responsible Chokidar at Rs. 10. Hence provision of a Carctaker at Rs. 11 per mensem has been made in the estimate. During the year under report a Landhi for the carctaker was also built at a cost of Rs. 200.
- "(b) Jain Temple at Gori.—It is situated 14 miles north-west from Virawah and 27 due west of Haro, Nagar Packar Taluka. A Jain temple about 150 feet by 50 feet built of marble. It was built in Samvet 1432 (A.D. 1375-76). It was inspected by Mr. Moujiram Sharma, the Subdivisional Officer on 14th February 1914, and found to be in the same condition as before. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 was sanctioned for special repairs to the temple and an allotment of Rs. 400 granted under the G.R. No. A-9649, dated 24th September 1915, but no repairs were carried out and the allotment was surrendered under this office No. 626, dated 5th February 1914 as the Jain community of Nagar Parkar had objected to its repairs pending the decision of the Commissioner in Sind on the subject.
- "(c) Jain Temples at Bhodesur. These are situated 4 miles N.N.W. from Nagar Parkar. The date of erection is not known. These were inspected by Mr. Moujiram Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 18th February 1914 and found to be in the same condition as before. An estimate amounting to Rs. 75 for repairs to temple No. 1 was sanctioned and allotment of Rs. 75 granted under G. R. No. A-9649, dated 24th September 1913, but it was surrendered under No. 5741, dated 24th October 1913 and repairs not carried out as desired by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, in his No. 487, dated 13th May 1913 owing to the Government right to ownership of the temple being disputed by the Jain community.
- "(d) Temple at Virawah.—A Jain temple, which is situated at Virawah in the latitude 24°, 31' north and longitude 70°, 15' east. It is said to have been founded in A. D. 456 by Jeso Parmaro of Barmer. It was inspected by Mr. Moujiram Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 15th February 1914 and found to be in the same condition as before. This temple is not considered worthwhile conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, vide his No. 652, dated 22nd August 1912, no repairs were carried out to the temple during the year under report and none are proposed for the present year.
- "(c) A Stone Mosque with white marble pillars at Bhodesar.—It is situated 4 miles north-west from Nagar Parkar and according to the Arabic inscription on the building it was built by Aladin in A. D. 1440 under the orders of Mohamad Shah. The mosque was inspected by Mr. Moujiram Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 19th February 1914 and found damaged by the heavy rains of September 1913.
- "The repairs have since been carried out to the mosque to the value of Rs, 74 during the year under report against the estimate of Rs. 75. An estimate amounting to Rs. 70 for repairs, proposed to carried out during the year 1914-15 is herewith submitted for favour of disposal.

- "(f) For at Naokot in Mithi Taluka.—This fort was declared to be a protected monument, Class II (a) under the provisions of Section 3 (2) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. VII of 1904 under Government Notification No. 7444-A, dated 5th November 1912. An estimate amounting to Rs. 279 for repairs to the fort was sanctioned and allotment of Rs. 279 granted for expenditure late during the year, but as the Official year was drawing to a close repairs to the extent of Rs. 72 could only be carried during the year and the balance, Rs. 207, for which estimate is attached will be spent during the year 1914-15 in putting up rain water sponts to the rampart and repairing masonry of bricks for the fort pillars. The work is in progress. The fort was inspected by Mr. Moujiram Sharma, the Sub-divisional Officer, on 27th November 1913 and found to be in good condition.
- "(g) Mosque at Chotiari.—It is situated 14 miles east from Sanghar:— A mosque about 30 feet by 15 feet of brick about the same age as the last.
- "An estimate amounting to Rs. 193 for special repairs was sanctioned but the work was already carried from the contribution received from the owner and the allotment of Rs. 193 granted under G. R. No. A-9649, dated 21st September 1913 was surrendered under this office No 5741, dated 24th October 1913.
- "The mosque was inspected by Ban Bahadur V. N. Parulekar, Executive Engineer, on 19th February 1914 and found to be in good condition.
- "A statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1913-14 on conservation and restoration, etc., of certain archieological buildings in the Eastern Nara District is attached.
- "(h) Experiment with the composition called Meyer's Stone Cement.— No experiment of Meyer's Stone Cement was made during the year under report. The place selected for making an experiment, vis., Jain temple of Gori is very favourable for conducting the experiment, but unfortunately the repairs had to be postponed and allotment surrendered as stated above in para 2. This disposes of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division's No. 1491, dated 29th March 1914.

#### APPENDIX R.

Regarding the use of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids for destroying stumps growing in the masoury of old stone structures, I have received the following reports:—

The Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara Listrict, Sind, reported that "The necessary experiment was made on the 1st June 1913 after cutting a Khabar tree standing on the platform of the Bhodesar temple. The tree was about 2½ in diameter. A hole 1½ in diameter was drilled into by means of an anger to a depth of 1'-3", and the two acids, nitric and sulphuric, were poured into the hole which was plugged tightly on the evening of the 1st May 1913. The plug was removed on the 23rd May 1913 and the hole found empty. On further inspection it was found that the acids had eaten a little portion of the stump downwards when they met with a stone round which the tree appears to have been grown. The acids have caused no further decay in the stump which is as strong as it was on the day the experiment was commenced.

"As it would appear the acids have been wasted on the stone inside the stump, another experiment will be made if considered necessary."

The same Executive Engineer again reported that "The place was again visited on the evening of the 9th September 1913 and it was found that the stump had not rotted as expected but was as strong and green as before. The plugs over the hole in which the acids were put were very tight and on opening them it was found that the holes were made a little deeper but there was no sign of decay. Insides the holes a paste like substance was found,

"It appears that acids cannot have any effect on a Khabar tree as the latter itself is acidic."

The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, forwarded me the following report submitted to him by the Sub-divisional Officer, Bijapur:-

"The root destroyer composed of a mixture of sulpharic and nitric acids was tried according to instructions in two places. In one place a thick creeper bad entwined itself in the wall of a well. The creeper was shorn of all its leaves and branches and the main root exposed, the major portion of which was well inside the masonry. A deep hole was bored in this root horizontally and a pint of the mixture poured in. The result was that half of the mixtura was wasted, owing to the violent action which took place. In the second place, the result was better, as an old tumbled down ruin was chosen, and which was covered with a thick creeper as before; the main root was exposed and this was on the top of the ruin. A number of holes were bored vertically down, and two pints of the mixture poured in, but in small quantities at a time.

"Results.—The mixture just after being poured in, seemed to act on the wood and it appeared as if the root would be immediately destroyed, the action was so great. The result, however, is a failure, for, after two months there is no effect beyond the wood being slightly discoloured. The creepers in both cases have sprung up again and are at the present time in full bloom. Great difficulty was experienced in treating the vertical walls as the acid has got to be poured in horizontally and this cannot be done effectively unless some method of syringing could be adopted. But a fair trial was given to this mixture in the second case of the ruin, and has not proved effective.

"This root destroyer may have been found successful elsewhere and the cause of its failure in Bijapur may be due to weak acids. These acids were procured locally, and considering that nitrie acid is known to burn a hole in almost any substance it has not in this case, mixed with sulphuric acid, done more than discolour the wood."

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, informed me that the Executive Engineer, Western Nara, reported to him "that thin stumps in Yarmahamed's tomb at Khudabad were destroyed in 15 days. All the other Executive Engineers who made trials did so on thick stumps and all, without exception, report that the results were practically nil. At the end of five weeks

the greatest result was slight charring of the wood round the auger hole, but this charring was in no case more than 1/16" deep. All the stumps experimented on were babul."

The following letter was addressed by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Chief Minister of Indore State, to the Resident, Indore, who favoured me with a copy of it. It is as follows:—

"I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 1322, dated the 22nd October 1913, regarding the destruction of stumps by means of acids.

"The agricultural expert reports that the results of the experiments are not encouraging as the stumps have become rotten only in parts although the acids were used in the proportion and quantity in the "Magnet." He further says that even if the experiments had proved successful they could not have been of any practical value as the price of the acids is prohibitive. The whole experiment cost him about Rs. 8 while the same stumps, he says, could have been removed in less than Rs. 2 by engaging labourers and we would have got some wood in return."



#### APPENDIX S.

## Works proposed for 1915-1916.

The list of Works it is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1915-1916 in an follows. They are listed in the order of urgency:—

#### Current Repairs.

Presidency Gharapari Repairs in cover and piers at Elephanta Contedian a quarters Assessment Contedian's quarters Police Chowki and Watchman's quarters Way of marketakers for archaeological buildings Watchman for Jami Marjid Manik Watchman for Jami Marjid Watchman for Jami Marjid Panda Lenn caves Panda Lenn caves Panda Lenn caves For the cave for the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora. For the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora. For the colar on Malti Hills.  Tasts Mirpurkhas Repairs to unit pay of the carctaker for the Stups.  Portugueser remains in the Fort.  Abundabai	No.	Name of Distr	iet.	Locality.			Name of Work.	Amoun
Custedian's quarters Associated Controlism's quarters Folice Chowki and Watchman's parters Watchman for Jam's Masjid Mahala Peopa Nasik Na								Ra.
Custediac's quarters Assessant Custediac's quarters Police Chowki and Watchman's particular Shah Kallona Police Chowki and Watchman's Port and report the tomb of Chulam Shah Kallona Port the carves Po		Presidency	***	Gloraport		Repairs to	reaven and piers at Elephants	2,05
Ahmedabad Ahmedabad Pay of markers for archaelan's quarters police Chowki and Watchman's quarters.  Ahmedabad Ahmedabad Pay of marketakers for archaelagical helidings.  Karin and Panch Mahals.  Poons Karil Manik Nasik Pandu Lean caves Pay of the sarciaker for the pid temple for the caves for the market for the pid temple for the caves for the Supe.  Tests Femilian Railed for the Supe.  Bipaper Femilian Repeats to and pay of the caretaker for the Supe.  Furthquaser remains in the Eure.  Abmedabad achieved achieved achieved analysis. Marine and Kardings at archaeological buildings at archaeological buildings for the caretaker for the Supe.  Bipaper for achieved for the Super.  Karachi Baild Tatte forabe on Makit Hills fo	15	198	100	N.	-4)			100
Folice Chowki and Watchman's quarters.  Ahmedabad Ahmedabad Pay of matchabers for archaeological haddings.  Raira and Panch Changsonir Watchman for Jami Masjid Mahala  Poona Karil Masik Maintenance of and repairs to caves  Nanik Nasik Panda Lean caves  Balanta Balanta Pay of the sarciaker for the pid temple for the caves  Ramathi Ruildings.  Raira and Panch Hyderabad for the tambor of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the tambor of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the tambor of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the tambor of chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Chalam Nasik Kalhora.  Tatis for the caves of chalam Nasik Kalhor	3		144		443			. 1
Ahmedabad Ahmedabad Pay of marktakers for archaeological buildings and b	4		110		-		Police Chartil and Watchman's	1
Kaira and Fanch Mahala Poppa Karl Mainkennance of and repairs to caves Nank Nank Nank Nank Nank Nank Nank Nank	5	Ahmedabad	***	Ahmedabad	***	Pay of	matetakers for archeological	86
Pach   Nanik   Nanik   Nanik   Nanik   Pamila Dem	6		nch	Champanir	***	Local Page		10
Nasik	7	The second second		Kurli	100	Maintena	one of and remains to eaven	. 55
West Khandesh, Balana   Balana   Balana   Balana   For the care   For the care	8			Nanik			Panda Lenu	
Bijapur		West Khand	iesh.	Balouis	***	Pay of the		1
Stah Kalhera.  for the tember Ghalam Natis Kalhera. for the tember Ghalam Natis Kalhera. for the tember of Ghalam Natis Kalhera. for the tember of Ghalam Natis Kalhera. for the tember of Stapa  Portuguese remains in the Fort  Abmedabad Abmedabad action  Bipaper acchaeological buildings at, and in the district  Repairs to and paged buildings at, archaeological buildings at, and in the district  Repairs to Jami, Negme and Kevda manida.  Repairs to Jami, Negme and Kevda manida.  Repairs to tember of Ghalam Natis  Repairs to stant, Negme and Kevda manida.  Repairs to cave  Baja  Besica  Repairs to cave  Baja  Besica  Chardanpur  Mahasavara temple  Chardanpur  Mahasavara temple  Lakundi  Repairs to mark of Chalam Natis  Somat  Dockis Basavarana temple  Repairs to mark of Chalam Natis  Somat  Dockis Basavarana temple  Repairs to mark of Chalam Natis  Somat  Dockis Basavarana temple  Namezvara temple  Name	10	Bijspur	***		-16	177	Proceedings of the contract of	. 7
Tasta   National Mirpurkhas   For the torobe on Malti		The second secon	(Ild-	Hydershad	144	0,1857	for the tomb of Ghulam	4
Handern Name Mirpurkhaa Repairs to unit pay of the caretaker for the Stopa Poringuese remains in the York Abmedahad Abmedahad Abmedahad archaeological buildings at, archaeological buildings at, archaeological buildings archaeolo		10	-	200	773	97050		4
Thoma Bassoin Portuguese romains in the Surpa.  Thoma Bassoin Portuguese romains in the Fort.  Abundabad Abundabad action archaeological buildings at a section of the district.  The Bipaper Bipaper action of Bi	18		1.00	Tatta	100			12
Thomat Beasele Portraguese remains in the Nort Abmedabed Abmedabed archaeological buildings at and in the district.  Hijapur Bijapur archaeological buildings 2  Bound Bijapur archaeological buildings 2  Royales to Jamia Naglid Multipurand Kevda manjida Kalhora 4  Branchi Hyderabad Kalhora 4  Bease Bease Bease Bease Bease 1  Branchi Bease Bease Bease 1  Branchi Branchi Bijapur Ankai 1  Branchi Branch Bran	16	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	245	Mirpurkhaa	444	Require to	o and pay of the caretaker for	19
Hipapar  Bijapar  Bijapar  Tatte  Tatte  Charopanir  Bijapar  Tatte  Charopanir  Ropairs to Jami, Nagine and Kevda manjida  Mahale  Hyderahad  Hyderahad  Hyderahad  Bhaja  Belas  Repairs to Jami, Nagine and Kevda manjida  Kalhera  the tomb of Ghulam Shah  Kalhera  the tomb of G		10 - A F T	***	Baussin	1-0	Mo	Portuguese remains in the	10
Bijaper   Bijaper   Tatte   Bijaper   Locale on Makit Hills	100	Ahamlabad	-	Ahmadahad	-3-4			1,00
Charpanir   Royairs to Jami, Nagina and Kevda manjida.   Mahale.   Hyderahad   the tends of Ghulam Shah Kalbora   Charles   Rajar   Charles   Ch			544		****	- 1	archmological buildings	2,000
Mahala Karachi  Hydorahad  the touch of Ghulam Shah  Kalbora the touch of	18		ild-	Trette	200		toesle en Maldi Hilla	600
Karachi Hyderahad the tool of Ghulam Shah Kalbera the torat of Ghulam Nabi Kashera the torat of Ghulam Nab	19	Mahale	onh	Champanir	110	Royales to	Jami, Nagine and Keyda manida	15
Poons Bhaja Repairs to caves  Bhaja Repairs to caves  Bedsa Ankai  Unkal Unkal Gour-porched temple  Chavelanpur Muhtasvara temple  Kathera.  Repairs to caves  Muhtasvara temple  Muhtas	20		***	Hyderabid	o,			1.8
23	91	-	***			100		12
Nasik Ankai Dhurwar Uakal four-porched temple Chavdanpur Muktosvara temple Chavdanpur Siddbovara temple Dambal Dodds Basavana temple Dambal Rasivsvervara temple Duleh tombs Surat Olpad Vaux's temb Sorat Olpad Vaux's temb Belgaum Saredatti Sarachi Build Khudabad Ings Foona Sholarvadi caves Ahmedanagar Kokamthan Caves Roland Shivaji's temb and Mahadev's temple Shivaji's temb and Mahadev's temple	22	Poons	144	Bhaja	144	Repairs to		10
Daniel   Discours	23	1.00		Heisa.				1.0
Dhurwar  Chavdanpur  Chavdanpur  Muhtasvara temple  Muhtasvara temple  Muhtasvara temple  Muhtasvara temple  Siddhovvara temple  Dochla Basavanaa temple  Broach  Surat  Surat  Surat  Dipad  Foona  Poona  Belgaum  Saurdatti  Karachi Build Khudabad  ings  Poena  Sholarvadi  Eokumthan  Sholarvadi  Shivaji's temb and Mahadev's  temple  Shivaji's temb and Mahadev's  temple	24	Nanik	444	Ankai	100			3.49
Chavdanpur Muhtesvara temple Haveri Siddhevrara temple Siddhevrara temple Dodds Hamvacaa temple Dodds Hamvacaa temple Dodds Hamvacaa temple Raeivisvevara temple Namesvara temple N	25	Dhurwar	444	Unkal	10.1		Comment and Assessed	7
27 28 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	26		1	Churdanour			Maketoniana kanada	1
28 Dumbel Dodds Bassvacaa temple 29 Lakundi Rasivisvesvara temple 30 Breach Breach Dutch temple 31 Borat Olpad Vanx's temb 32 Poona Januar Sauredatti 35 Karachi Build Khudabad Janu Masjid 36 Poona Shelarvadi Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedamagar Shelarvadi Shivaji's temb and Mahadev's temple.	27	The same of the sa	- 0				Stiddhousene toursts	1 4
29 Lakundi Rasivisvesvara temple Namesvara temple Namesv	28		100				Therble Banconsons surrols	100
30 31 Breach Broach Dutch tombs 32 Surat Dipad Vanx's tomb 33 Poona Januar Caves 34 Belgaum Saundatti Inscriptions 35 Karachi Build Khudabad Jami Masjid 36 Poona Shekarvati Caves 37 Ahmedamagar Kokamthan Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple.			1				The street was an income because he	4
31 Breach Breach Dutch tembs Surat Olpad Vanx's temb V		10.00	100	Control Control		- 14		
32 Surat Olpad Vanx's temb 33 Poona Januar Caves 34 Belgaum Saundatti Inscriptions 35 Karachi Build Khudabad Janu Masjid 36 Poona Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedamgar Kokamthan old temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh Shivaji's temple				Bernels		,		150
33 Poona Januar Caves 34 Belgaum Saundatti Inscriptions 35 Karachi Build Khudabad Jami Masjid 36 Poona Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedamgar Kokamthan old temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple.		Account to the second s	100	Service and Servic		. 0		
34 Belgaum Saundatti Inscriptions 35 Karachi Build Khudabad Jami Masjid 36 Pouna Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedamgar Kokumthan old temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple.			***	-	410	ris:		
35 Karachi Build Khudabad Jami Masjid 36 Pouna Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedamgar Kokamthan ubl temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple.			***	and the second second		- 14		
36 Poona Shelarvadi caves 37 Ahmedanagar Kokamthan old temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh Shivaji's temple		The state of the s	250		177	NA.		
37 Ahmedamagar Kokumthan ubl temple 38 Kolaba Raigarh ubl temple 55ivaji s tomb and Mahadev's temple.		ings	uld-				N. V. M. T.	100
38 Kolaba Raigarh a Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple.			***			-16		
	39	Bijapur		Bijapur	***	Grant to	temple.	00
Total S		-					Total	9,32

55

## Special Repairs.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Numer of Work.	Arrant
40 41 42 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 51	Thana  Nasik Karushi Buildings.  Bijapur  Nasik Central Hydera- bad Canals Dist. Distrwar Posma Bijapur Kaira	Ambarnath Sinnar Tatha Aihole Pattadkal Nacik Gido Bandar Dambal Karli Ilijapar	Portaguese remains in the Fort Temple of Ambaroath Gendeshvar Isa Khan's Zemana tembat  Jami Masjid Temples  Panda Lana caves Erection of Memorial pillar on sits of old Residency. Dodda Resevanta temple Caves Asse Mahal Archaelogical buildings	Rs. 2,400 2,000 1,000 558 1,877 1,500 1,000 230 4,655 1,100 1,980 2,303
- 1			Total	20,677
			Grant Total	30,000



# PART II.

#### PART II (a),

#### Original Research.

Bhilsa, or Bhelsa as it is popularly called, is the head-quarters of the district and taluka of the same name and is a station of the Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A short account of the antiquities of this place will be found in Cunningham's Archwological Survey of India Report, Vol. X, pp. 34-36, and also in the Greatior State Gazetteer, Vol. I, pp. 203-7. It is situated on the east bank of the Betwä river.

- 2. The traditions, that have been associated with Bhilsa, have been narrated by Cunningham, and there is nothing new to add to it. The old name of the place was Bhaillasvamin. A copper-plate grant, dated V. E. 1190—A. D. 1134 represents a Chandella prince, Madanavarman, to have made a grant of land while residing at Bhaillasvamin. A stone inscription (A. D. 1173) in the temple of Udayesvara at Udaipur in the Bhilsa district, which will be described later on, speaks of Udaipur as being situated in the Bhaillasvamin mahadvadasaka, i.e., a group of twelve villages of which Bhaillasvamin was the principal one. There was a fragmentary inscription originally discovered in the Bhilsa town wall, but now no longer traceable, which, according to Dr. Hall, recorded the crection, by Vaclaspati, minister of Raja Krishna, of a temple to the Sun under the appellation of Bhaillesa on the Vetravati (Betwa) river. This shows that the town had received its name after this god.
- 3. The object of antiquarian interest that deserves to be mentioned first is a Masjid on the outskrifs of the town near the Beshgate. It is also called Bija Mandir. It was originally a Hindu temple, said to have been built by Bijk or Vijaya, daughter of a Baniya, but afterwards dismantled and converted into a mosque by Aurangzeb. I am not aware of any evidence in support of these assertions. The style of the building, however, points to its being converted dur-ing the early part of the Muhammadan rule. It stands on a much higher level than the surrounding level and most probably represents the ground level of the original temple. It is divided into two chambers—that on the north being intended for a zenana gallery. The other, which is a public prayer hall, has three rows of twelve pillars each with a corresponding row of pilasters touching its walls. There are no less than five inscriptions here, all engraved in the Devanagari character. Of these no less than four have been incised on pillars. One of them contains twenty-six lines, and is the longest of the whole lot (Inscription No. 2631). It begins with a panegyric of a goddess called Chachikā or Charchikā, in which we are told that the lord of Dhārā became master of the earth through her favour and that when properly worshipped she conferred upon her devotee the supernatural power of flying in the sky. are then told that Charchika was a favourite goldess of Naravarmadeva alias Nirvana-Narayana, and that it was she who made the king fit for the work. The inscription then ends with telling us that it was the composition of one Thakkura Sri-Müdhava, son of Süpata and Jasa. He is said to be a dvija, and belonged to the Mathora race. The record unfortunately is not dated, but the mention of Naravarmadeva, who can be no other than the Paramara prince of that name, shows that it was inscribed sometime between A. D. 1104-33. inscription, therefore, leaves no doubt as to the pillar on which it is incised as having belonged to a temple of Charchika. The other inscriptions in Bija Mandir though they do not refer to this temple, do not, at any rate, speak of any other temple. And the conclusion is highly probable that the present Bija Mandir represents the old fane of Charchika, which seems to have been constructed by Naravarman. The style of the pillars and sculptures found here are of the same age, viz., the 12th century. The other inscriptions on pillars contain names of pilgrims. One of these is Devapati, son of Sadhu Sadhala. Another is Maha-maha-mana Devaraja of the Sodha lineage. Sodha is a wellknown clan of the Paramaras. So tha Rajputs, however, are now-a-days found on the boundaries of the Jodhpur State and Sind. A third inscription has the date Samual 1216 Pausha cadi 10. There is also a fourth inscription engraved

on an old temple basement to be seen from the zenana gallery of the prayer-chamber on the north side (Inscription No. 2680). It consists of a Sardāla-vikrīdīta stanza, which specifies the maximum ages of the various classes of quadrupeds in accordance with the estimate of Sarvadevakritin. Thus normally an elephant and a lāraka live each up to 120 years, a horse 32, an ass and a camel each 25, a cow and a buffalo each 26, a ram, a goat and a deer each 16, and a dog 12 only.

- 4. On the Lohangi rock which is near the railway station and which overlooks the town of Bhilsa are several buildings, all Muhammadan in character except one. This last is a bell-capital of the Sunga period (Photo. No. 3966). As the hole, into which the pillar shaft was originally pushed, has been turned upwards, the people consider that it originally served the purpose of a trough, from which, according to the local traditions, the celebrated horse of Rukmangada drank water. The shaft of the pillar to which the bell-capital belonged, must have been a gigantic one, but has not been yet traced. Of the buildings of the Muhammadan period one is a mosque, one a tomb to Lohangi pir, after whom the rock is named, and one apparently a Tah-Khanah. This last is a subterraneau chamber for use in hot seasons supported on pillars originally belonging to a Hindu or Jaina temple. The mosque contains no less than six inscriptions, of which all but one are extracts from Al-Quran (Inscriptions Nos. 2625-2629). The one remaining records the erection of the mosque by Saif-al Mulk Khojaudi during the roign of 'Ala-ud-Dunyawad-Din Abul Muzzaffar Mahmud Saah Khalji in the year 802 A. H. (Inscription No. 2624). This latter can be no other than Mahmud Khūlji I, Sultau of Mālwā.
- 5. The only other building that deserves mention is a tomb in the town of Bhilsa called Ghumbas Ka Makbara and containing graves of the two brothers Malik-nsh Sharf and Malik-nl-tajjar, jewellers of Delhs, who were murdered here by dacoits. It is overgrown with rank vegetation, and is now in a dilapidated condition. It was originally an elegant structure consisting of a square chamber with four ponches in front, one on each side, and surrounded by a dome. It seems desirable that every effort should be made to make it structurally sound.
- 6. Twenty-four miles north-east of Bhiles is Gyaraspur, which abounds with ancient remains. There is a kavita often repeated by Gyaraspue. the people here which gives in an epitome the various modern temples and monuments that are the attractions of Gyaraspur to a present day Hindu. It also explains how the place has come to bear this name. It says that the town was originally established by the gods and that it was socalled because the vow of gyarar or 11th day was observed. King Rukman-gada of Vidisa (Besnagar), who was a staunch devotee of Vishou, used to observe the Ekadari-cruta so strictly that not only did be himself observe a thorough fast but insisted upon even infants of his family and his own cattle being kept without food on that day. Once his son-in-law called Sobhana came to Vidisa to see him. Unluckily for him he came on the 11th day. Hard travelling had already made him ravenously hungry, and yet he was given no food. The result was that he died. But he obtained more than full recompense in the next world. A Brahman of Vidisa, two or three years after this event came to pass, happened, in the course of his peregrinations, to halt for one night at the place where Gyaraspur is situated. As soon as it was pitchy dark, he witnessed a strange phenomenon. Vishnu's angels descended from Vaikuntha, swept the place, and made all bandobast for a durbar. And soon after, lo! Sobhana himself descended, occupied the throne, and held his court. This was the fruit he obtained by observing the Ekadasi fast even at the cost of his life. Every night he held his durbar here, and the place came to be called Sobhanapuri after him. But it became more celebrated by the name of Gyaraspur, because gyaras or the 11th was the day which led to his elevation. The founding of the present town, however, is attributed to a Good chief called Man, whose capital was Gada Madhala near Jubbulpore. He was suffering from leprosy, and started on pilgrimage to see whether any sacred waters could cure him. He heard of the fame of Gyaraspur and came here. The local

waters effected a complete cure. He was overjoyed, and built three tanks, one of which is known as Madagan, which is on the south-western outskirts of the town. The other two are on the north-east and are close beside each other, the larger of which is known as Mon-surveur.

- 7. The old remains of Gyaraspur are considerable and cover a large area. The noteworthy are—(1) Athkhamba and (2) the Bajramath, outside the town on the west, (3) Chha-khamba inside the town, and (4) the temple of Malade on the peak of the hill to the south of the town. These have all been described by Cunningham and Beglar in the Archaelogical Survey of India Reports, Vol. X, p. 31ff. and Vol. p. 90 and ff. The following notes are intended only to supplement their accounts.
- The Athkhamba or eight pillars are what now remains of an ancient temple (Photo, No. 3967). Four of these belong to the Sabhamandapa and two to the porch. The remaining two are, strictly speaking, pilasters, and pertain to the autarala or shrine vestibule. Of the shrine nothing excepting the door now remains (Photo, No. 3968). On the dedicatory block of its lintel is Siva with four hands, the two upper of which are gone and the two lower hold a rosary of beads and a water-pitcher. Below his right knee is Nandi. On his right and left at the ends are Brahma and Vishun. Between Brahma and Siva are five figures, the central of which is Tandava and the remaining are four of the Saptamatris, the other three being sculptured between Vishou along with Ganapati and a male figure playing on the tabour. I was able to trace only three inscriptions here, which are all enrgaved on pillars, and are pilgrims' records. The most important of these commences with an obeisance to Krishvesvars, who, no doubt, was the god to whom the temple was originally dedicated, and ends with the date Samual 1039 Chaittra-vadi 15 sami (Inscription No. 2639). This shows that the construction of the temple cannot possibly be pushed later than A. D. 982, and disproves the view of Dr. Burgess, who tentatively assigns it to the 12th century (Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture by Burgess and Spiers, Vol. II, p. 55). A view of the pillars, which are typical of this age, will be found in Photo. No. 3969. The temple of what is locally known as Bajra Math, but more correctly perhaps. Bajranath faces the east, and consists of three shrines in a row with a common verandah in front ( Photo, No. 3970 ). The central shrine alone is crowned with a spire of the curvilinear type, and the side ones with roofs formed by low semipyramids rising in tiers and meeting the spire (Photo. No. 3971). Cunningham apparently takes it to be an original and integral temple, but even a superficial examination leaves no doubt as to the whole structure having been rebuilt. The verandah was originally supported on fourteen and not sixteen pillars as Cunningham asserts, and had a baleeny on each side and a flight of steps to the east. extra pillars which he counted are props put up afterwards to support the architraves above, and did not belong to the original plan of the temple. The door frame of the central shrine is richly decorated ( Photo. No. 3972 ). diately over the entrance is a seated image of Surva with seven horses below. The door has three jambs on each side. The lower parts of the innermost are carved with Ganga and Yamuna, and the upper split up into three compartments, the central ones projecting. These last are carved with Naga figures with their bodies interlaced. One of the side bands is floral, and the other sculptured with and undulating line representing a lotus stalk, from which spring full-blown flowers supporting monkeys, elephants and their riders, musicians, and pairs of swans. The central door jamb has a female figure sculptured at the bottom, and, above, is, like the innermost jamb, divided into three bands, the middle one projecting. This last is covered with four figures of Surya, one above the other, and the side bands with wavy lines of lotus stems holding female archers in their curves. The outermost jamb of the doorframe contains a female figure below, and its upper portion filled up with deep-cut arabesque. All these upper carvings of the door jambs except the central are carried upwards into the corresponding compartments of the lintel. The middle one of these thus does not correspond with that of the jambs, and is sculptured instead with griffos and Kirtimukhas.

- 9. The doorframes of the north and south shrines are of the same style as that of the central. On the lintel of the former is Balarama, who is greatly mutilated but who can be recognised by the snake hoods over his head. Over the other lintel the post of honour is held by Siva. The images on both these lintels are repeated in the central door jambs, as in first shrine. In each one of these shrines are figures of Tirthaukaras standing against the back wall.
- 10. In the niches on the exterior walls none but Brahmanical divinities figure. On the north side can be identified Kartikeys, Surya, Siva and Galesa, on the west or back Ardhanārisvara, Tāndava, Balarāma, Varāha and so forth, and on the south Narasiūha, Kālī and Sūrya. The Dikpālas or Regents of the directions can also be recognised though not in every case placed in the proper directions. This coupled with the fact that the outer carved faces of these walls are of different patterns and somehow fitted one to the other is a clear and unmistakable indication of the temple having been rebuilt. Or it may be that the Jainas brought from elsewhere all materials from old Hindu temples and arranged them promisenously into the present triple-shrined temple for installing images of their Tirthankaras.
- Mālāde. It is no doubt a stupendous structure, and, standing as it does on a huge platform, cut out of the hill sides on the east and south and strengthened by retaining walls of rough blocks of stone, it presents a most majestic sight from a distance below. The temple has been constructed with its back against the rock, whose ledge has been so trimmed as to form the ceiling of the sanctum. It appears as if in this original hollow of the hill there was a divinity which afterwards became so sacred and renowned that a temple to it was found indispensable, but as the divinity could not be moved, its shrine had to be creeted with the rock-ledge as its ceiling. This rock has been allowed to remain even in the predakahing at the north-west corner although it interferes with free circumambulation.
- 12. The temple faces the cast, and is constructed of architectural pieces dating from the 9th to the 12th century ( Photo. No. 3973 ). In front stands a tall open perch resting on four columns of the pot and foliage type of about the 10th century (Photo. No. 3974). Two of these bear records of four pilgrims which are of no particular importance. In the centre of the Sabhamaydapa or hall is a dais with the four hall pillars at the corners. This dais seems to have been dug into by treasure hunters, who have thrown earth round about in the hall itself. Between the hall and the shrine is an antarola supported on the front walls of the shrine and two pillars like those of the hall. The pillars of the hall and the antarala are in a row, and give the Sabhamandapa an appearance of being divided into a nave and side aisles. These last lead to the pradakshiya, which is here provided with two doors, one on each side. A view of the hall pillars and pilasters is furnished by Photo. No. 3976. The shrine appears to have had originally three door-frames, one leading into the other. The lintels and jambs of the two inner have fallen, of which the former may still be seen in the half. One of these has in the centre a goddess with the lion as her vehicle. The dedicatory block of the outer door lintel also contains a goddess, who here bears a child on her lap. The centre of the band above is occupied by a seated Tirthaukara. The outermost jambs do not correspond. In the sanctum is an image of a Tirthatikara placed against the back wall. Three or four Jama images are also to be seen here.
- 13. On the projecting block of the hall door is a goddess with ten bands and seated on Garuga. A left hand holds a discus. Down below on the proper right and left respectively are Ganga and Yamuna, each with an attendant by her side and with a dwarf female in between. The attendant of Ganga holds a parasol over her, and, of Yamuna, a morthel. Above Yamuna's attendant is shown a group of five figures resting on a lotus. The central one is node and seated on what looks like a lod. It bears a preaching attitude and holds a kurchā. On its proper right are also two nude figures, one standing and the other sitting on knees, but both with hands folded towards it. On the left also

are two figures, both standing. One of these is represented as leaving the place in huff, and the other as pacifying it. On the other jamb also above Ganga's attendant is a similar group. The central figure here also is flanked by two figures on each side, of which one is sitting and the other standing. All of them are nude, and, excepting the central one, bear kurchās. The interior of the hall also contains a good many Jaina images, all of which except one are no longer in situ. This one is a colossal figure of a standing Jina. As it has been placed merely against the wall without having hold on it, a dry pile of rubble stones has been put up on each side to keep it in position, with a flight of steps inserted into each apparently to enable the devotee to anomt the head of the Jina with pigment and put flowers on it.

- 14. The exterior of the temple is provided with eight balconies, two in front and three on each side, which originally admitted light into the ball and the circumambulatory passage (Photo. No. 3975). But these have now been closed from inside, some entirely and some partly. All the large niches on the outside walls are empty, and most of the smaller contain images of goddesses. The names of three of these, who are seated, have been engraved on their váhanas, in characters of the 10th century, if not earlier. They are Vahnišikhā and Tārāpati, of goddesses on the south side, and Himā, of a goddess at the back of the temple. The other goddesses are standing, and have all their heads canopied by cobra hoods.
- 15. The temple is in a sadstate of disrepair. The outside walls have been torm asander in two or three places. The domical ceiling of the hall and that of the untrala have given way. But the shrine is in the worst condition. The south wall of it, as seen in the product hind, has sunk and bulged out, pushing forward with it the inside pilasters and thus leading to the dislodgment of the ceiling slabs which have been dashed against the door and have caused cracks in two or three places.
- 16. On the southern outskirts of the town is what the people call Chhakhamba which is a name given conjointly to a Kirtistambha and what appears to be the central portion of the hall of a once magnificent temple. The former is also known as a Jhula or Hindala among the people. The lowermost panels of its sides, facing the cardinal points; contain the ten incarnations of Vishou. Of the east pillar the north panel holds both Fish and Tortoise on lotus flowers; the west, Varaha; the south, Narasimha shown with flames issuing from his head; and the east, Vamana. Of the other or west pillar the south panel is occupied by Parasurama; the west, Roma; the cast, Balarama, who has pealed off; and the north, both Buddha standing and Kalki on horseback. On these pillars rests an architrave, and at each end of it is a Makara with tail outside and from whose mouth spreags a tiny arch. These arches meet in the centre of the architrave. The apex of each is fronted on the south by a (Vaishuava) Buddha with four hands, the two lower of which are held in the attitude of Bhiamisparia-mudra, The Kirtistambha is surmounted in the middle by a miniature shrine holding Varaha and Narasimha in the panels facing south and north.
- 17. On the top of the hill immediately on the west of Man-sarovar are two shrines, which have escaped the notice of both Cunningham and Beglar, and which, though they are now almost wreeks, are worthy of note. Of one of these only the door is preserved with part of the inner core of the roof above. Immediately over the entrance is Garuda. The lintel above has been broken up into three bands. The lowermost is beautifully carved with ornamental Chaitya windows, the central of which is occupied by an elegant Linga resting on a Pindikā. The compartment above it is also artistically chiselled. In the centre is a Naga with three hoods and on either side are a number of lotus buds and stems but only one full-blown lotus whose filaments are shown as being eaten by two swans with slender arched necks and standing in front of each other. The door originally had two jambs on each side, the outer of which has now disappeared from the proper right side. The inner bands are each carved with floral ornamentation with Ganga and Yamuna at the bottom.

- Baro. Which abounds with the ruins of mediaval temples.

  Baro is now a tiny village on the boundary of the Bhilsa District and of the Gwalier State on this side. But the old place, whatever its name was, extended as far as and included the neighbouring town of Pathari now under Bhopal Agency, as is evidenced by the remains. These have been described first by Beglar in Archaeological Survey of India Reports, Vol. VII, pp. 64 ff. and afterwards by Cunnigham, ibid Vol. X, pp. 69-76. The ruins were also visited by Mr. Cousens who refers to them in his Progress Report for 1893-94. There are here two distinct villages, viz., Baro and Pathari. Beglar describes all these ruins as belonging to Pathari. Cunningham, however, clearly distinguishes between the two places. But Mr. Cousens, who knew of Beglar's account only, puts all these remains like him under Pathari.
- 19. As the accounts of both Canningham and Beglar are exhaustive, very little remains to be added to them. The most celebrated of the Baro ruins is the temple of Gadarmal, whose shrine contains a composition, nearly life-size, of a newly born babe lying by the side of its mother. They have been surmised to be Müyüdevi-Buddha by Beglar, Triśala-Mahavira by Cunningham, and Yaśoda-Krishua by Mr. Consens. A careful examination of this temple will convince any one that it is built of odd pieces ranging in date from the 8th to the 10th century and evidently brought from different adjoining temples. The image in question in all probability did not originally belong to this temple, which again may not have stood here at all before the heterogenous architectural pieces were conglomerated into the present structure. Now, on the other hand, the inscription engraved on the column of Pathari opens with an invocation in four verses to the Hindu god Krishua and tells as that it served the purpose of a Garada-stambha to front of a temple to Krishua. No traces of the temple have remained, and it is possible that the image now in the shrine of Gadarmal temple originally pertained to the Krishua fanc, from which it was removed when it fell into disrepair.
- Quayper. It is now an insignificant willage, but, in the mediaval Hindu period and during the Muhammadan rule, was a place of some importance, as a evidenced by the monomental remains at present existing. Of the Hindu remains the temple of Nilakaytheévara is the most noteworthy. Of special interest among the Muhammadan monuments are a mosque and a mansion both of the Mughai period and enclosed within a fort wall. The old market square with colouraded sides formed of Hindu pillars, the gates of the fort wall some in Hindu and some in Muhammadan style, and the traces of an old wall constructed of great stone blocks packed dry half a mile south of the village deserve little more than a mere mention.
- The monuments of Udaypur have been described by Beglar in Archwological Survey of India Reports, Vol. VII, pp. 81-88, and by Cunningham, ibid., Vol. X, pp. 65-69. The various legends connecting Udayaertha, the Paramara king, with the foundation of the town and the building of the temple of Nilakanthesvara have already been parrated by them and are consequently not worth reiterating. By far the most important object of antiquarian interest here is the fane of Nilakauthesvara, built of a fine red sand stone. It faces the east, and stands upon a small podium in the centre of a courtyard to which access is now obtained through a gate in its south-west corner. It consists of a shrine, a hall, and three perches projecting from the sides of the hall and each approached by a flight of steps, that on the east being the principal entrance. The whole lower portion of each porch is covered except at the entrance opening with a stone screen surmounted by a stone bench provided with a back formed by an inclined dwarf wall. On these benches rest short pillars which support the roof above (Photo. No. 3994). The outer carved faces of these roofs, however, have almost completely disappeared. The caves slabs also are more or less destroyed. The steps, leading to the eastern principal entrance porch, were originally flanked by two sculptured dwarf walls, very little of which has now survived and which have now to a large extent been replaced by rubble erections.

- The hall or Sabhāmandapa is 24' square leading to an antarāla, 12' 9" x 9' 6". The centre is occupied by a Nandi, above which is the domical ceiling. The roof of the hall is supported by walls and eight pillars and four pilasters very heavy but deeply and boldly carved (Photo. No. 3996). The door of the shrine is exquisitely sculptured (Photo, No. 3995). Each side consists of five jambs, the lower portions of which are occupied with statuary. Above, the central jamb which projects is composed of a miniature spiral shaft crowned with a series of circular caps except the lowermost which is of the pot and foliage style. The other jambs are floral except the outermost which is sculptured with a series of horse riders one upon the other. On the dedicatory block of the shrine lintel is Gayesa; above is Siva. Above still on the frieze is a row of five goddesses. Inside is a stone lingal covered with a brass sheet, which, from the inscription incised on it, appears to have been put up by one Khanderao Appaji in Satirvat 1841. The outside walls of the shrine and hall are profusely decorated with figures, hardly any of which is intact. Either the nese or the hands have been chipped off, and it is not, therefore, possible to identify the deities. This desecration must no doubt have been caused when the Mahammadans built the mosque, which stands immediately behind this temple.
- The hall, as described by Fergusson, "is covered with a low pyramidal roof, placed diagonally on the sub-structure, and rising in steps, each of which is ornamented with vases or urns of varying shapes" (Photo, No. 3994). This form of hall roof is met with not only in Rajputana and Gujarat, but also in the Dekkan. The spire of the shrine, however, is peculiarly Dekkan in style and is almost identical with that of the temple of Gondesvar at Sinnar in the Nasik, and that at Ambarnath in the Thous District. The towers of these two last temples, however, are more or less destroyed, and that of Udaypur is the only one of this type that has been wholly and entirely preserved, and as such is of great importance. It is a spire decorated by four bands with thirty-five miniature sikharus between two consecutive bands arranged in five rows, each row holding seven of them placed one above the other ( Photo. No. 3993 ). One noteworthy circumstance connected with the lower of this temple at Udaypur is the carving of a male figure immediately below the amalaida at the northwest corner. I was not able to ascertain whose figure it was. The man appears to be intended to hold in his band, the lower end of the flag staff, which no doubt was placed here, as clearly indicated by a round aperture in the amalavila just above the figure. The superb dress and the profusion of ornaments point to his high rank, and it is possible that we have in him a scuipture of the Paramara Udayaditya himself, who constructed the temple. The only other instance of such a figure that I have found is furnished by the Talesvar temple at Tilasma in Mewar, where the figure was supposed to be that of a royal personage, who built it and ascended to heaven by this meritorious act.
- 24. In front of the temple is a structure called Vedi, which is said to have been used by Udayaditya for the performance of a sacrifice after building the temple. It is a square chamber enclosed with walls of beautiful perforated stone work with a projection in the middle of each (Photo. No. 3997). This work is broken away in places, and the gaps thus caused have been filled up with rubble. The present entrance is through a doorway in the west wall, but there was another in the opposite wall, which has now been closed with rubble. Near the present entrance is a large Pippal tree, which has struck roots both into the perforated work and the wall joints. The interior is unclean and is used as a cattle-shed, which is a great pity. The exterior is silted up with debris, which also is undestrable. The roof is flat and is now in a dilapidated condition.
- 25. Behind the temple and tour hing the western extremity of the courtyard, a mosque has been constructed out of materials from old Hindu temples. Beglar's description of this mosque is slightly inaccurate. The flat roof of the hall is supported not by four '(as he says), but five, rows of Hindu pillars. There are again not twelve but eight pillars in each row, including the dwarf ones. Cunningham thinks that there stood here the north-west corner attend-

ant shrine and the western Vedi which were knocked down, and this Masjid was erected in their place. Of course, there is every probability that a subsidiary shrine was existing here, but the examination of the materials of the mosque does not support the conclusion that there was another Vedi here. The back of this building clearly indicates that the larger portion of this material belonged to a temple which had porches similar to those of the present one (Photo. No. 3999).

- 26. In front of the mosque there are two archways one on each side of the back of the temple, apparently unfinished and bearing Persian inscriptions. They record the erection of a mosque (no doubt the one just referred to) by Ahmad Wajih during the reign of Abūl Mujāhid Mohammad bin Tughlaq Shāh (Sultan of Delhi). While one of them bears the date 737 A. H., the other 739 A. H. This difference is unaccountable except perhaps on the surmise that the building of the Masjid commenced in 737 and was completed in 739.
- 27. The temple of Nilakantheévara, like that of Gadarmal at Baro, must originally have had six attendant shrines, one at the north and one at the south, and the remaining four at the north-east (Photo No. 3998), south-east, south-west and north-west corners. Of these the two last have completely gone and that at the south all but gone. The rest are more or less preserved.
- 28. On the walls and pillars of the eastern porch and hall door a number of inscriptions have been incised ranging in age from the 11th to the 16th cenury, Besides these there are two inscription stone slabs detached from their settings and now lying loose in the porch. It is not clear to which structure they originally pertained. But certain it is that they did not belong to the temple of Nilakan he vara as there are no niches here wherein they could have been placed. The larger of these slabs contains but a fragment of an inscription setting forth the eulogy of the Paramara dynasty, showing that there was at least one more slab which has now been lost. This fragment has been adited by Buhler in Epigraphia Indica, Vol. I., p. 233 ff. and carries the dynastic list up to Udayaditys. The second stab, which is somewhat smaller, has its inscription published by F. Kielhorn in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XVIII, pp. 347-8. From this inscription it appears that the slab originally belonged to a temple of Vaidyanatha, and it is not impossible that the first slab also was connected with it. The temple appears to have been of some importance as is clear from the inscription. And it seems tempting to suppose, though, of course, there is no strong evidence in support of it, that it was in the vicinity of Nilakantholyara and that it was this. Hindu fane that was demolished and served as materials for constructing the mosque behind Nilaka@thesvara during the reign of Mohammad Tughlaq.
- 29. Of the other inscriptions in the porch of Nilskauthesvara, the important ones have been either published or summarised by Kielhorn. One of these credits Udayāditya with having established Udayapura, Udayesvara and Udayasamudra. The first of these is the village of Udaypur, the second the temple of Nilakauthesvara itself. It is not possible to identify Udayasamudra, though from the name it is evident that it refers to a tank or lake. As this is a contemporary record, the above statement is worthy of credence. Another inscription, which is, however, much later than the time of Udayāditya and is written in the vernacular of the day, informs us that the construction of Udayesvara (Nilakauthesvara) commenced in V. S. 1116 (=1059 A. D.); and a third inscription which is of the time of the Paramāra prince tells us that the flagstaff of the temple was erected in Saurat 1137 Vaisākha sudi 7, corresponding to A. D. 1080. The god Udayesvara has also been called Udalesvara in other inscriptions, which enumerate various grants made to him at different times.
- 30. Another object of some archaeological importance at Udaypur, as stated above, is a mosque of the Mughal style which stands in an area enclosed by a fort wall on the southern outskirts of the village (Photo. No. 3992). An inscription on the outer face of the northern wall records the erection of this Masjid in the town of Udaipur, District Chanderi, in the province of Mālwā,

begun by Qāzi Auliyā, son of Sayyid Alid-us-samad during the reign of the emperor Jahāngīr and completed after his death by his two sons Sayyid Hāmid and Sayyid Dāud in the reign of the emperor, Shāh Jahān in the year 1041 (A. H.). In front of the Masjid are several tombs, the principal among which are said to be those of the father and uncle of the finishers. At present it is in charge of the local Qazi who claims to be a descendant of the original builders. As it is still used as a place of worship, the interior has been kept nice and clean. The building also is, on the whole, in safe condition except a portion of masonry near the north-east corner which has separated itself from the main structure and slightly buckled forward. The small ornamental minarets also at the four corners of the roof are leaning one way or the other.

31. The palatial building situated a few yards behind this Masjid is said to have been the private residence of the builder. The present owner of this building, as in the case of the magid, is the local Qazi. This is a spacious structure in the Mughal style consisting of a number of fine rooms decorated with arabesque and jali work of varying and beautiful design. The place, however, is now deserted and was so thickly overgrown with jungle when I visited Udaypur that it was not possible to examine the building thoroughly.

#### PART II (b).

#### Excavation at Besnagar.

32. The column called Kham Baba and the ground round about it referred to in para. 18 on p. 4 supra, are the property of a Pujari named Pratap-puri Gosal popularly known as Babajee, who holds it as an inam from the Gwalier Durbar. The pillar itself is in the close vicinity and near the north-east corner of an artificial mound, on the northern end of which is perched the squalid dwelling of the Babajco. In front, i.e., on the cast of the mound, runs a country Still farther east, the ground was fairly even though it rose a little towards its north-east and sloped off towards its south-east and. That on the north and south of the mound was very nearly of the same level. At the back, however, it sloped off considerably towards the west. Excavation was first started at the two places previously exposed by Mr. Lake, Superintending Engineer of the Gwalior State," me, in the immediate south of the Pujari's house (called Trench C), and about 100 feet to its south-east (called Trench A). After exposing parts of railings he filled the trenches. I was told, at the request of the Pujari, who, on account of his cattle, was anxious to see them filled and restored to their original condition. Those tranches I had, therefore, to re-open, but at right angles to these I sunk two cross trouches, called B and D. In Trouch A traces of two different kinds of railings were found. They may be distinguished as (1) the open, and (2) the solid, railing. The first is of the well-known type, the most notable specimen of it being furnished by the Sanchi remains. Here, however, it is of the plainest kind, and neither are the pillars bevelled nor the cross-bars decorated with medallions as at Sanahi. Only two of the pillars of this railing The railing are approximately in position, and the rest have fallen down. originally ran from east to west, but it could be traced only over a length of about 51'6". At the west end it meets the other railing, but on the east it must have run to a considerable distance, although not a vestige of it is now visible. This is intelligible enough as the soil on this side is of a lower level than even the original ground of this railing. The other railing which is contiguous with it was not at first recognised to be such, as it presented in appearance an altogether unknown variety. What here was brought to light was a continuous line of stone slabs with fragment of partition screen between them, the meaning of which, however, was far from clear when it was unearthed. It was not till a trench on the north side of Babajee's house was sunk, and better preserved parts of this type of railing exposed that it was possible to recognise the existence of a similar one in Trench A also. The traces of this railing, however, could be detected only up to 28 feet approximately. Trench B, which crossed Trench A, was comparatively abortive, though, in point of minor antiquities, such as coins, toys and so on, it proved by no means

An account of his exessystions is contained in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Boyal.
 Aciatic Society, Vol. XXIII, p. 135 and ff.

inferior to the latter. In the southern part of this trench were discovered the remains of a brick and stone walling, which no doubt originally formed part of dwelling. In the northern part of it, also, similar remnants were visible though very few as compared with the former. Traces of habitation were not confined to Trench B only. On the north of Trench A also, just where the second or solid railing broke off, was exhumed a similar brick walling, with a water-channel close beside it. Not far from it was found a hauj or cistern, the sides of which appear to have been badly knocked off when Mr. Lake excavated here. The hauj scems originally to have been a square, with each side measuring not less than 11' 6". The surface seems to be constructed of mortar laid on a solid bedding of brick-bats intermixed with tiny boulders.

- 33. In Trench C which was cut immediately on the south of Babajee's house, no less than eight pillars and one coping stone of an open railing were discovered. This was the second of the two trenches, which Mr. Lake had dug on this site. He concluded from this find that a railing had stood here, running from east to west. But a little reflection will convince any one that there was no railing here. In the first place, in the case of open railings which have fallen the pillars have always dropped down either on one side or the orther of the line in which they ran. In the present case, all the pillars have fallen in the direction of the line in which they have been supposed by Mr. Lake to have run. Secondly, though here no less than eight pillars were found, there was but one coping piece discovered, and there was not a trace of any cross-bar, foundation slab or foundation layers. The absence of these last two is highly significant. From these and other reasons which cannot be detailed here the conclusion is irresistible that there existed no railing here and that the pillars had but been stacked at this place.
- 34. Trench D which was cut at right angles to Trench C was more fruitful and revealed the remains of the foundation walting of an old dwelling and of a brick wall in front. Very little in its line of alignment has survived, but this much is clear that it was approached from the north by a flight of three steps, which led to an antechamber floored with coment. I have no doubt that this was a dwelling of great importance as here bricks, potiery and nails were found in far larger numbers than in any other trench on this side. And this conclusion was confirmed by clearing the ground on its west, which yielded one stone morter and two hasjus. Of the latter one is of the same level as, and the other of lower level than, the original ground here. The first of these again is more strongly built than the other. This shows that it was used as a cistern and the second most probably for storing grain.
- 35. A fifth trench (Trench E) was commenced from the north-east corner of the compound enclosing Bābājee's ground. The ground here was more rising than elsewhere. Besides, I was assured by Bābājee that his ploughshare, whenever it was employed, struck against large stones on this side of his field. Every thing thus seemed promising. And excavations here led to the discovery of another open railing corresponding to that found in Trench A, and running like it from east to west. Traces of this railing were found over a distance of 220 feet in a line till its western end met the solid railing unearthed on the north of Bābājee's house. Where its eastern end was could not be ascertained. Fourteen pillars are in situ or, at any rate, very nearly so. Six have fallen near their foundation slabs, and the rest have disappeared. All these except one were preserved only up to their lowermost socket holes, the upper portions being destroyed. Immediately on the north side of this railing were found remnants of a fairly large structure, whose stone walling extended over a length of 90 feet. Remains of its inside brick walling were also brought to light. The full plan and the purpose of this structure are far from clear.
- 36. Pari passe with Tranch E we sunk two more tranches one immediately behind Bābājee's house (Tranch F), and the other immediately on the north (Tranch G). We began excavating the last from its western and and at first lighted upon only thin long foundation slabs running in a line, the significance of which was at first quite beyond our comprehension. On tracing this line over a distance of 74 feet, however, we came upon its superstructure, and coucluded that originally it constituted a railing. This railing is quite unique in design,

and, so far as my knowledge goes, has not yet been discovered by any archeologist in India. In contradistinction to the open railing such as is typically represented by that which, e.g., surroumls Tope 1 at Sanchi, and to such as was found in Trenches A and E at Kham Baha also, the new one may be called the solid railing. The pillar of the latter is of comparatively small Its sides have no socket-holes to receive cross-bars as in the case of open railing, but are each cut into chases almost for the whole length exposed above ground. Into the chases of these pillars were fitted screens or panels. The upper portions of the pillars have broken off, and it is not therefore possible to determine the exact height of the railing. Of the broken pillars the highest was only 3' 6" above ground. Between this new railing and Babajee's house another pillar was uncarthed. Its height measured 6'  $8_4^{10}$ , but this pillar also is not whole and entire, as it exhibited the surface of a fracture at either end. But, though it is not possible from the pillars to settle the height of the railing, it is all but certain that its height could not have been loss than that of the open railing which it met. The height of the latter was nearly 10 feet above ground, and this may, therefore, be taken to be the height of the new railing also. No coping stone of this railing was found in the trench which revealed it. But one was discovered in the Chabutra or platform round the Kham Baba column, when one side of it was broken open and a trench sunk in front of it to inspect the nature of its foundations. The whole of its underside is chased, and it, therefore, appears that it rested directly not only upon the pillars but also upon the panels whose upper side was fixed into its chase. This coping stone also is not whole and entire, but us its length is not less than 6' 6" and the intercolumniation of the railing varies from 3' 6" to 4' 4", it seems that, as at Sanchi, it spanned two intercolumnistions. The joint of the pillar which was found between this railing and Babajee's house, and which has just been adverted to, consists of a central tenon with a side projection and shouldered recess, which indicates that the pillar at question supported not one but two coping beams. The end of one of these rested upon the projection and the end of the other upon the shouldered recess of the top of the pillar, and the two ends being held together by the tenun pushed into the mortices which must have been out into them to receive it. Near this pillar was found the top piece of another pillar which ended merely in a tenon. This must be the intervening pillar of the railing, on which only one coping stone rested and which came contrally between its ends. A view of this remarkable railing restored from the different fragments found will be shown as accompaniment to my longer and more detailed account of those excavations, which I intend contributing to the Archwological Annual of the Director-General of Archeology. The north side of the solid railing which was discovered in Trench G is about 7 feet long and runs very near the north open miling dug out in Trench E. Whether they actually met is somewhat problematical because they do not run in exactly the same line.

To settle whether that which we thought to be the western end of the new railing was really so, and, if so, to determine where and how it turned off, we cut three trenches in three different directions. One of these called Trench G, showed us that our surmise was correct and that the railing afterwards turned off to the south almost at right angles to the first line. In Trench G<sub>b</sub>, however, nothing but the line of foundation slabs was found. There was not a trace of its superstructure. This was, however, not surprising at all, considering that the ground here was of a very low level, lower even than the original ground of this railing. These foundation slabs again could be traced only up to The line then suddenly broke off but we continued to a distance of 28'. push the trench southwards when after a distance of about 64 feet we lighted upon another foundation slab with a second one running at right angles to it. The western side of the solid railing thus extended over a length of 152' after which it turned off to the east, as the second of these two slabs showed. We dug a long parrow trench in the line of the second of the two slabs just referred to, but in vain. But there can be little doubt that the sourthern line of the solid railing must have commenced from here and continued till it met the lowermost of the steps which gave access to the dwelling whose remains were excavated in Trench D.

- 38. It has been stated above that when Trenches E and G, which yielded the north open railing and the solid railing respectively, were cut, a third also (Trench F) was sunk immediately behind Babajee's house. This led to the uncarthing of a masonry wall packed dry but very much out of plamb. At both its ends it seemed to turn off towards the east, and so at its north end we cut another trench. This exposed another wall of the same style and condition. A similar attempt was made at the south end, which laid bare a third wall on the south, but we had cleared only about 5' when Babajee, being apprehensive of the safety of his house, requested us to stop all work on this side. I thought it expedient to accede to his request, and so did not push further the work of clearing the south wall. Thus on three sides of the mound which is surmounted by Bābājee's house, three walls of the same pattern were exhumed, and the conclusion is all but certain that we had here the three retaining walls of a platform. It was rather difficult to find out the fourth wall of this platform, as this involved the demolition of the front part of Bābājee's house. Next year if Bābājee's house is acquired by the Gwalior State every endeavour will be made to unearth this wall.
- 39. Our attention was now directed to the Kham Baba column itself. Was it in situ or not? This was the question that now troubled us most. On the one hand, the inscription on this pillar, as it stood, was on the same level with the human eye. This led us to think that it was in position. The solid railing, on the other hand, which passed in its close vicinity was on a much lower level than the platform from which the column emerged. Could the column have been put up in its present place at some later period and have had absolutely no connection with the railings exposed? The question was The question was exceedingly tantalizing. It could be answered only by sinking a trench in front of the pillar. But Babblee was very obdurate, and would not allow us to defile the divinity in this manner. The column is a divinity not only in the eyes of Babajee but also of the local people from among whom we obtained our supply of labourers. These also refused to work, and the idea of excavating in front of the column seemed for a time completely quashed. We did not, however, stop our negotiations with Babajce, and we at last succeeded in securing his consent. We had a gang of Bundelshandi coolies whose minds were not imbued with the local superstition, and these were consequently set to this work. It was not without some difficulty that we could induce them even, for they had hardly commenced work when, as ill-luck would have it, a cobra wriggled out from the platform of the column. The cobra produced a panic among the coolies, who thought that Kham Baba, being offended at this sacrilegious act, came in that guise to bite and punish the offenders. Two Pathaus from this gang were forthwith ordered to kill it, and the cobra was soon laid lifeless on the ground. This quieted the fears of the coolies, and they resumed work. Fortunately no further circumstances arose to dishearten them, and the work was continued uninterruptedly. And we were delighted to find that the column was in situ and very nearly on the same level, and hence connected, with the solid railing.
- 40. A soccinct description of the column as exposed to view above the platform has been given by Dr. Marshall in the Jour. R. As. Soc. for 1909. An account of the concealed portion of it, as revealed by this excavation, is therefore, here necessary. The column as it emerged from the platform was known to be an octagen. How far this octagen extended, and whether it changed to some other form down below as it obviously did above, were questions whose answers it was impossible to give. The excavation, however, showed that it continued to be an octagen down to its lower end, which is S' from the top of the platform. The first length of six feet is well dressed, and the remaining two feet roughly dressed. It is obvious that the dividing line between the rough and fine dressed surfaces must have coincided with the original ground-level of the pillar, and it is worthy of note that even the rough dressed portion of the shaft, which evidently remained underground, is an octagen like that above, which was visible. This is a characteristic of the pillars of the Sunga period and was noticeable even at Sanchi when some of them were unearthed. Again, the column above the platform gave us an impression that its present rough exterior was due to its being indifferently

dressed originally and consequently it led us to cast a slur on the art of the period. But the buried portion now revealed convinced us that the surface was very finely dressed indeed, though, of course, not to such a degree as to vie with Aśoka's columns and that the present appearance of the upper portion was doubtless caused by the wearing action of weather. The pillar itself rests directly upon a stone slab, and to keep it thoroughly perpendicular and bring its rough irregular lower end in direct contact with the slab a pair of iron chisels and two chips of stone were driven in between. The foundations, which began with this slab extend to a depth of about 3', and consist of stone slabs alternating with layers of broken up laterite murom, black earth, and concrete well rammed down.

- 41. It was a matter of immense gratification to find that Khām Bābā was in its original position. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this discovery. In the first place this convinced us beyond all possibility of doubt that both the varieties of railing and the three retaining walls of the platform were all connected with a definite monument, viz., the temple of Vāsudeva, in whose honour no doubt Heliodorus erected the pillar. Secondly, as we know the approximate age of the column, by comparing its original ground level with those of other structures we exhansed, it was easy to deduce their relative ages. Thus we know that Khām Bābā was put up circa 140 B.C. Now the original ground-level of the solid railing is at least 9" lower than that of the column. This shows that the former is anterior to the latter. How much anterior it is impossible to say, but we shall not be far wide of the mark if we assign this railing to B.C. 165.
- 42. It will be seen from the account given above that the mound on which Bahajee's house is situated was surrounded on three sides by the solid railing. In the immediate proximate of this mound again stands Kham Baha, which we now know to be in wite and which consequently must have been close beside the temple of Vasudeva. The conclusion is thus almost certain that the present mound represents the original site of the old temple. As Babajee's dwelling has been built on it, it was not possible to explore this mound thoroughly and systematically. I was, however, able to provail upon him to allow us to dig a small trench in the court inside his house. One was accordingly sunk commencing from the north retaining wall of the platform. It was carried to a depth of 15' 4" till the yellow soil was reached. At a depth of about 8' 6" from the surface we same upon a thin floor of old broken tiles, well consolidated, with still thinner layer of yellow earth. Curiously enough it accords almost with the ground-level of the solid railing, and one is tempted to conclude that this was the original ground of the temple, which stood here and with which the railing was connected. But no satisfactory explanation can be adduced to show why no vestige of this structure has survived. It is possible that it was entirely built of wood as no doubt was the case with the ancient edifices of the Maurya period, and that wood being a perishable material no trace of the old temple now remains. But a time came when they perceived the necessity of raising the ground level of the temple, and a terrace was erected for building a new one. What that necessity was will be explained shortly,
- 43. Two or three other trenches we sunk in the soil on the north of the solid railing. But beyond yielding a few miscellaneous articles, such as coins, toys and so forth they were not very fruitful. An idea occurred to me that though we had dug trenches to the level of the foundation slabs of the solid railing, none had been sunk on this side to any greater depth with a view to see whether any ancient remains were hidden there. One was thus cut close to this railing at the north-west corner. After digging down to about three feet below its foundations we lighted upon a line of bricks, which was on further excavation found to be the top of a brick wall. Nearly sixty-six feet of this wall on its north side were exposed, and I have no doubt that it extended right up to the front of the Khām Bābā, where, in the trench sunk before it three courses exactly similar to those of this wall were detected. The wall ran thus on this side to 160 feet at least. As the season was far advanced and labour became scarce, I was most reluctantly compelled to leave off the work of tracing the line of this wall even up to Khām Bābā and also of seeing whether it

continued farther. This work, therefore, has been reserved for the next season. Of its west side only 15 feet of the wall could be traced when it suddenly broke off. We continued the trench lifteen feet farther but without success. It is just possible that still farther digging in the same direction may bring to light portions of this wall. But as it was too late in the season to persevere, this work too had to be put off till next year. Of the wall so far exposed only twelve courses were found, the topmost, however, containing one brick only. The maximum height of the wall here is 3' 4", but originally it must have been much greater. There seems to have been no definite principle according to which the bricks were laid. Most of them have been placed breadthwise and only a few here and there lengthwise. The only principle that seems to have been observed is that no two joints come immediately one above the other. The wall is only 2' 2" thick. Its interior, again, is not neat and finished as its exterior, face is. Further it is worthy of note that while outside the wall yellow earth is on almost the same level as its lowermost course, it has been found on the other side (wherever it was explored) to be of the same level as the height of the wall. All these facts taken into consideration leave no doubt as to the wall originally having served the purpose of a retaining wall of some platform. The platform in that case must have extended over a length of at least 160 feet on the north side at any rate. What this huge platform was intended for it is difficult, parhaps impossible, to determine. It deserves to be noticed in connection with this brick wall that it rests on yellow soil. But almost from its lowermost course commences the brick soil which nonlinues right up to the top. It is by no means easy to decide whether this wall was originally built on yellow soil, or stood on black, its foundation courses alone being built upon the former. Whichever of these suppositions is accepted, this much is certain that the destruction of this brick wall was caused by some such agency as inundation, for, between the foundation slabs of the solid railing and the bottom of the wall the soil is parely of the alluvial kind, not a trace of any ancient remains such as pieces of bricks and pottery having been detected. This fact lends support rather to the supposition that the wall was constructed on yellow soil without any foundations. For, if this had not been so, fragments of pottery would have surely been detected between the top of the yellow soil and the foundations of the solid railing, as they are in all artificially raised levels of ground in the ruins of agrient sites. On careful inquiries with the old people inhabiting this place, I learnt that the soil here was still occasionally subject to floods. This is not at all incredible as one of the rivers of Bhilsa is not far from this site. One such inundation must have demolished the upper portion of the brick wall, buried the remainder under the silt brought in, and raised the height of the whole site to vuey nearly the original ground-level of the solid railing. The same agency also appears to be accountable for the destruction of this railing and the buckling forward of, at any rate, two of the retaining walls of the platform which it enclosed, to which reference has been made above.

## PART III.

## PART III.

## Conservation Comment.

Nothing of exceptional interest is to be recorded in the nature of conservation repair undertaken during the period under report and a general resume of such works will not include anything so out of the common as to warrant aught but the brief mention of its being.

Detailed measures of conservation undertaken and the expenditure incurred are set out in tabular form in Appendix L herewith, and the following notes are intended to amplify somewhat, in the few cases desirable, the necessarily abbreviated remarks noted therein against them.

Passing comment is also made upon visits to various archeological centres undertaken during the past cold weather season, and items, already included in the routine "Conservation Notes" issued by this Department, that have casual interest in themselves, are further noticed here.

A certain interest lends itself to the reparatory measures being undertaken pands Lens Caves. Nasik to these caves, in that experiments are in progress with a view to discovering the immediate cause of the great amount of rain water that annually account lates in the lower caves. Strange as it will seem, the channel of so much water accomulation is not definitely apparent, for while the fact of the cave fronts being quite open would normally account for the entrance of so much tain water, the counter fact of their facing north and honce away from the prevalent rain laden winds renders this natural assumption dubitable.

That trouble of this nature was experienced by the original excavators of the caves is indicated by the fact that, in one or two instances, the bottoms of the caves were actually lowered by further excavation to act as tanks for the atorage of the water which even then accumulated in them.

However, though this periodic flooding of the lower parts of the caves may have occurred since their original excavation, its disintegrating action upon the parts thus subjected to alternating materation and drying is very apparent through the crumbling surfaces, and to remedy this it is proposed to out a small hole some 0" roughly in diameter through the rock from the face of the cliff beneath to slope gradually up to the floor of the caves affected, to ensure the immediate drainage of any water that may enter.

In an endeavour to divert one apparent channel of this water accumulation, the top of the sloping rock face above the cave No. 2, which cave exhibits definite evidence of free water percolation through some distended cleavage fissures in the roof and sides, is being cleared of its thin layer of covering earth and the fissures visible from above are being groated with portland coment.

Upon the efficacy of the scheme of guttering ranged about the sloping rock face immediately above the caves, which was put in hand and completed before the time of my visit in the later rains of 1913, I, in common with the present Executive Engineer, am unable to comment, as the relative condition of the caves prior to its installation was known to neither of us. I am informed, however, by the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the work, that water accumulation has diminished considerably as an immediate outcome, and it is hoped that the measures now in hand will effectively combat the disintegrating action of the weather to which, in their present circumstances, the caves are so susceptible.

Aihote and Pattadkal.

Aihote and Pattadkal.

comprised chiefly by the building of compound walls clearing of vegetation, levelling and the like, and these interesting monuments have gained tremendously in appearance through their more orderly setting.

Further measures of conservation were found upon my visit in January test to be very desirable in quite a number of instances, and these have been made the subject of "Conservation Notes" which are communicated in generaroutine to the officers concerned. The only special repair being undertaken in the city of Bijapur is that to the Asar Mahal, where the dilapidating original roof covering is being replaced externally by a modern roof of concrete and steel. This new construction is hidden from general view by the surrounding original parapet walls about the roof, and by the jealous retention of all the old interior wood framing and panelling that is in a condition permitting of its being securely affixed, so that the original appearance of the old structure has not been disturbed in the least. Upon my visit last December little else in the nature of conservation repair was needed, although the old wood casing to the high columns of the open front was showing indications of decay through its long exposure directly to the weather, and in my Conservation Note I have recommended to the Public Works Department the experimental use of a certain wood preservative on the market in England, to see if further decay cannot be arrested.

While repairs here during the last year were limited to those minor measures of conservation that are known as "Current repairs" and no recent work of structural consequence has been undertaken to claim a reference in this restricted note, I think it should be mentioned that the condition of the water saturated phaster, spread in huge discoloured patches over the interior dome surface and pendentive, seems far from satisfactory, and I have recommended that this should be made the subject of close and careful investigation. Upon my visit its safety certainly appeared to be questionable, and should even a small portion of it become detached, its tall from such a great height may possibly be attended by serious injury to any persons present in the mosque.

Another matter which needs attention is what appears to be the reopening of an old crack extending through three stories in the south-east angle tower; but this, again, has been included among the departmental directions that are issued to the officers concerned.

To this great Tomb, and, again, to the mayid attached to the Ibrahim Rauca, the long chains, originally provided to facilitate access to the top of the domes externally, have, through the continued swinging of their lower loose ends in the wind, worn away the plastered brick core of the decorative kingurus out of which the dome appears to grow, and I have recommended that the chains be suitably lengthened with similar material to enable their ends to be anchored to the masonry projections that cover the angle stair exit at the flat spandrils of main roof.

In the course of my tour I made a point of inspecting every "Protected Monument" in the various districts valued, and those in Bijapur city alone, numbering some 73, include some very interesting monuments of considerable architectural merit, which, however, have been up to the present sadly neglected with regard to conservation attentions. A notably excellent monument which should be numbered among these, although up to the present the recommendation for its protection which was published in this Circle's Progress Report for the year 1908 (page 18) has not been given effect, is the cenotaph of Afzul Khan and its attached mosque, which are mussed together in the one design and form an imposing composition. This excellent architectural monument was erected by Afzul Khan for the eventual reception of his remains long before his fatal expedition, in the year 1653, to reduce the fort of Pratapgarh then held in occupation by his destined murderer, Shivaji; but the bones of this warrior lie yet at the spot where he fell, upon a jungle-grown knoll immediately to the east of the fort.

Owing primarily, I suppose, to its distance, some 4 miles from Bijapur city, and to the absence of a public road over the two miles or so of country that intervenes between the passing high way and this monument, no attempt towards its conservation has yet been made, and dense cactus now abounds about it. Structurally, the monument is still in quite good condition, but is abandoned to the mercies of the local Bhils, who utilize it as a convenient caravanserai and build their fires in and about it. It should be notified as a protected monument under Class II, for it is eminently deserving of being rescued

from its present maltreatment. The necessary conservation recommendations to this end I have embodied in my "Conservation Notes", and it is to be hoped that funds for their execution will not be indefinitely withheld.

The monuments here are, generally, in a very satisfactory structural condition, and immediate attention in this respect is desirable in very few cases. Here again, however, an inspection of the many protected monuments—they are fifty in Ahmedabad city and suburbs alone—reveals the deplorable, if characteristic, fact that the most frequent source of artistic degradation with privately possessed monuments, protected or otherwise, is invariably associated with their respective owners or occupants.

As at Bijapur, the all-obliterating pall of whitewash is here to be seen covering in varyingly devastating degree almost every monument to its inevitable degradation as a work of artistic merit.

Delicately patterned arabesques, ruined beyond recognition, often buried wholly out of existence, by innumerable layers of limewhite are the general rule, and, if conservation endeavour is to result in anything pleasing or architecturally profitable, this ghastly disfiguration must be remedied, and in future prevented. Such limewhite coating has indeed, seldom even the clean-liness of its intention, and dirtied and draped, as it so frequently is, with dust-clung cobwebs, it nullifies any effort towards the artistic amenity of an archaeo-logical monument that assuredly should be incident to its intelligent conservation. In my "Conservation Notes" I have asked for the submission of an estimate for the eventual complete removal of this limewhited pall in the many instances affected, and I would recommend that the rigorous steps for which the Act provides be in future taken against offenders in this respect.

In Ahmedahad, too, and equally obnexious from both sanitary and aethetic points of view, is the permissions practice on the part of the owners of these wonderful mosques, which grace in such glorious profusion the crowding thoroughfares of this changeling city of mills and manufactures—of adding, in architectural prostitution, tachcha-built latrines, limewhited and evilly purgent, which are created in many instances even immediately against the actual façades of the monument.

These shameful excresences, augmented in their baneful distiguration by the even more general backcha-built shed covering an adjacent, and frequently original, ablution tank, whatever their ritualled significance, would effectively discount the decent pretentions of the meanest of buildings, and, seen in conjunction with these wonderful works of a long past architecture, the effect is appalling in the extreme. Boofed, too, as these backcha additions invariably are, with galvanized corrugated iron—is there any material more aptly symbolic of a commercial modernism, meanly cheap, and impenstrably indifferent to aught pertaining to art?—they figure as characteristic contributions to the art of a glorious past, and should serve for those who read as they run as vital commentary upon Indian art of the present.

Further, too, to be deplored is the prevalent notion of decorative amenity that in so many instances occasions the erection of straggling "Tea garden" trellis work about, and even against, a mosque; and here, again, must the protective provisions of an agreement under the Act be brought to bear, and every endeavour made to secure the concurrence of the owners to the removal of all such abortive additions that prostitute an architecture, in my own view, nigh incomparable.

Internally to these mosques, and to the many tombs here also, one's susceptibilities are excruciated by the conglomeration of tawdry glass baubles, lamps of municipal pattern, and even the "Brummagen" chandelier, shuddering with its pendent glasses, that is strung from column to column, and hangs in hideous profusion from wires roughly attached to delicate dome pendants, which are invariably badly damaged in consequence.

This, again, is another calamity which it is earnestly hoped, is open to some remedy, for the present state of affairs is deplorable. I think some action

is very urgently to be desired, and I should be very glad to supply designs for the economical provision of pendent lamps that would, at least, be in character with the architecture. These I would propose to substitute, where a monument of merit suffers badly in this respect, for the present tawdry baubles, which could then be cleared wholly from sight, if not from its memory.

I think such action would be quite compatible with the more liberal view of the term "Conservation" which should aim essentially at the preservation of the monument as a structure, and as a work of architectural amenity, jealously to be preserved from the ill-conceived attentions of the artistically impermeable, to which, in these days, it is exposed.

Another source of hideous disfigurement, which calls for protest at every proffering opportunity in the hope of its eventual remedy, is the unreasoning habit on the part of Public Works Department subordinates of annually pointing any archeological building that is allotted a grant under the heading of "Current Repair." these two archeological contres above mentioned, and, again, in Champanir which I also visited last season, this pointing scourge is distressingly virulent, and almost every archnological building is affected in differing degree. tial as this practice may, with some reason, be deemed in the upkeep of general utilitarian building, its application to ancient monuments which were constructed of finely wrought and closely jointed masonry exentially without mortar is, except in most exceptional circumstances, inevitably to be condemned. Instances innumerable does one find in which the old jointing, slightly weathered at the meeting of the joints, but yet as closely bedded as originally in exclusion of water entry, has been spread over for an inch or so in width with white chanam pointing, aggressively insistent through its hideous contrast with the time-mellowed tones of the old masonry.

In nearly every instance it is either quite unnecessary or unnecessarily hideous, and since the reason for it should be, primarily, to exclude water from the open joints of masoury, its use should be limited to those cases where the joints are sufficiently open to permit of its being recessed from the masonry face, and its omission, as obviously nunceessary, in those instances where this is not possible.

Trite as the foregoing observations may reasonably appear, the desirability for such insertion in this general note becomes increasingly obvious upon a detailed inspection of those many instances to which these remarks would apply.

Limited, too, as are the funds allotted for the execution of conservation repair, the application of even a small portion of them for use upon this frequently useless pointing, and again for its remedial removal, is scarcely to be desired, and it is hoped that the necessity for further comment upon this item will not be in future occasioned.

Dhar. The work carried out upon the recommendations of the Director General of Archaeology and of Mr. Bhandar-kar, and found the work here, though not wholly completed—that at the Lat Masjid has yet to be undertaken—had been carried out in quite a satisfactory manner. I was able, however, to add somewhat to the conservation recommendations under reference in certain instances where this appeared to be desirable, but all were items of a minor nature.

Journeying on to Mandu in company with the State Engineer, I made a detailed inspection of the monuments to which conservation repairs had been undertaken, and found the work here very capably and intelligently carried out, and with an evident appreciation of the archaeological aspect of affairs. The few items of the present conservation programme remaining to be completed at the time of my visit have since been reported by the State Engineer to be, with certain exceptions, finished. (This report is published in Part I).

Here again, however, certain further works are necessary before these wonderful monuments can be considered structurally satisfactory, and these I have embodied in a "Conservation Note."

Chief among these monuments is the Jami Masjid and the condition of this mosque is such as will demand considerable Jami Maslid. attention in this respect. Owing primarily to the peculiar nature of the red stone of which it is built, spulled and shattered facing masonry is general over the whole structure, especially in those local patches subjected to concentrated pressure loads. One of the wall arches at the rear of the mosque, internally, which takes a very considerable amount of the central dome thrust shows signs of shattering badly, particularly upon the soffit, and I have recommended that, instead of the inner supporting arch used in these circumstances already in places in the side dalam, which here would necessarily decrease by its face width the present span of the old arch, and thus form a hiatus in the sequence of similar wall arcading, we should insert an angle-iron cranked to the curving intrades of the arch, and securely affixed at its springing, to receive the superincumbent load and support the shattering soffit of the old arch.

The shattering vault masonry under the renova galleries is another serious item, and the best treatment of this is a problem, entailing considerable deliberation. Up to the present it would appear only to have been dealt within a contemplative capacity, and little beyond watching for further movement the various parts affected, has resulted.

Unfortunately, however, this watching has not been carried out in a systematic way, and I have recommended that for a short further period narrow glass strips be attached severally necess each crack or disturbed portion of masonry and securely cemented in position. The least movement is apparent with this form of telltale which will settle more definitely whether active structural repair may with profit be undertaken.

In my view this latter will best be accomplished by the thorough and systematic use of injected comunt grout under light pressure to permeate every crevice and so render homogeneous the whole structure.

The Coment growing Machine. disintegrating in itself and, seen through the gapped spaces whence it has fallen, quite separate and detached from the inner core of wall—and I could name unumerable similar cases in this Circle—the use of the apparatus known as a cement grouting machine and designed by Sir Francis Pox for application in similar circumstances in England, is the only possible treatment; and that, with the single alternative, prohibitively expensive, of wholly dismantling and rebuilding. Its principle lies in the steady and gentle injection under slight pressure of liquid portland cement to ensure that this binding medium thoroughly permeates every interstice, saturates the absorbent disintegrated particles, and so binds the whole into one solidly homogeneous mass. The necessity for something of this nature in the conservation repairs to Winchester Cathedral (I believe), where walls and detached piers were found to be built of unbonded stone work about a loose rubble core, lead to its invention, and it is now common knowledge that this edifice and St. Paul's London, to quote two very notable instances, owe their continued existence in a very great measure to the use of this apparatus.

Here in India among our loosely built monuments, where a heavily weighted structural wall is, as a general principle, constructed of a thin outer facing, exquisitely wrought, a thin inner facing, with it essentially unbonded, and with loose rubble heaped between them without a suggestion of mortar or binding material, the value of the apparatus cannot be overestimated; at least, that is my view after already inspecting some three hundred monuments in varying stages of dilapidation, and in many cases it is the only manner of repair economically possible.

I am hoping to obtain Government consent to the purchase of one such machine for use in this circle and I should be very glad to personally superintend its operations in those many cases where its use is c urgently to be desired. While at Mandu, in compliance with instructions received from the Director General of Archeology, I visited all the monumental remains that have as yet not received attention with regard to their conservation. These number some twenty additional monuments, and noteworthy among them are the Dai ka Mahal and Dai ki Chhoti Bahin ka Mahal, each quite a gem of architecture and in a remarkably good state of structural preservation, though decades of neglect and occasional despoilation have left their marks upon them,

Quite a deal of the original enamelled work yet remains to these buildings in the form of applied tiles, and a very effective treatment of banded black and

white marble still remains in position almost intact.

The buildings are actually tombs though locally misnamed "Mahals," and though quite small are excellently designed, the former upon the simple motif of square tomb chamber broken with central opening at each façade, and surmounted with a single dome which, internally, crowns a pendentived octagon springing from the lower square. The latter of these buildings is an octagon upon plan but otherwise, except for minor differences in decorative treatment, is almost identical in general design. They are, both, at present all but inaccessible to the visitor, who has to struggle through dense jungle-grass shoulder high in his effort to approach them from the passing road. All the reparatory measures desirable to these monuments I have noted in my conservation recommendations that are issued to the officers concerned.

On the flat topped hill here, and close by the famous old tope, exist the scanty remains of an old Gupta temple, of which Sanchi, Bhopai. the upper portions of its monolithic shafts-some 20 feet in height-were projecting from the general debris and jungle that covered the sits in the immediate vicinity of the tope before Dr. Marshall commenced his recent excavating operations here. In the general clearing of the site these columns were exposed for their full height, revealing the very dangerous angle of inclination into which, in different directions, they had fallen. Upon finally setting in order the site, as excavated, the Director General of Archeology desired to restore these colsums to their original verticality and, in compliance with his directions, I spent a fortnight at Sanchi erecting about them a grillage of temporary, but substantial, enclosing walls, from the top of which it is proposed to negotiate operations for the proper resetting of the displaced columns. The ugly inclination of these ponderous monoliths and their total lack of aught that might, with any signification, be termed foundations, compelled a very circumspect method of procedure in the turning of tentative shovelsful of earth from about their threatening bases to form a level bedding for the enclosing walls, for nothing that could be utilized in temporary support was available; but happily I was able to leave them at my departure undisturbed and in situ with their buttressing walls growing steadily about them,

In the course of my touring I visited the ancient Buddhist caves at Pitalkhora, which is 18 miles from Chalisgaon, the nearest railway station, by way of a decidedly kachcha track which now and again loss itself altogether in the dense jungle through which it passes.

These caves are comprised by two principal excavations forming a Chaitya hall and a Vihora, and it was primarily to obtain reliable estampages of the inscriptions over the cells in the Vihara, upon instructions from the Director General of Archeology, that was the object of my visit.

A point of considerable interest in the Vihara cave was in the existence of some structural masonry cells at the rear of the cave, erected to continue the sequence of adjoining rock-cut apartments where, it is to be assumed, the natural rock—here peculiarly friable—had failed and was even then badly disintegrated.

The structural notions displayed in the jointing of the component stones, and in the lack of sufficient hearing at lintel ends, would not point to any long established recognition of rudimentary structural requirements on the part of the original erectors. The lintels are now falling away through the promisonous manner of their support and I have recommended the insertion of ngle irons to carry them in the several instances necessary.

In the Chaitya cave there yet remains a great deal of the original painted plaster decoration—badly deteriorated through long exposure to weather, it is true, but sufficiently well preserved to indicate the colours and contours of the figures used in decoration—and a band of haloed Gandhara Buddhas are still traceable as a frieze upon the enclosing aisle wall. I obtained a representative series of photographs of these decorations and of the caves generally before coming away, and have since supplied Dr. Marshall with a conservation note for communication to the Hyderabad Durbar, recommending necessary measures of general conservation; chief among which is the removal of the enormous amount of took debris that now lies fallen about both the caves, and the clearing of a reasonably accessible path to familiate approach to them along the narrow valley of their setting, high between adjacent hill tops.

In closing this note I would further remark that it is, of necessity, not to be considered as an exhaustive record of conservation activity on the part of the Archeological Department during the period under general report, but rather as a brief commentary upon those works which may have a passing interest for the general observer; and that for full relevant particulars of the actual works undertaken, and in progress, and completed, a reference is invited to the information compiled under Appendix L.

Poonu,
July 1914.

J. A. PAGE, A.R.I.B.A.,
Assistant Superintendent,
Archæological Survey, Western Circle.

List of public libraries, &c., to which copies of the Archæological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

6	Indputes.	Number of copies to mpplies
	United Kingdom.	
1	Aberdeng University Library, Aberdenn	4
2	Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks	1
8	Birmingham University Library	1
4	Bendall Library, Cambridge	1
5	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge National Library of Ireland, Lainster House, Kildare Street, Dublin	, i
7	Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin	-1
8	Trialty Callage Labrary, Doblin	1
0	Advocator Library, Blinburgh	1
0	Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh	1
2	Royal Sected, Edinburgh Royal Sected Massum, Edinburgh	1
3	Society of Antiquaries of Sociand, National Masseum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.	Î
A	Glasgow University Library, Glasgow	1
Ď.	British Museum Library, Great Hussell Street, Illemeabury, London, W.C Folklore Society, 11, OM Square Lincoln's Inn. London, W.C	1
7	Bia Majordy's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W.	3
8	His Ma soty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W	5
9	India Office Library, London, S.W.	1
10	Imparial Institute Lander	1
20	Library of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, Lender, W.C	1
di	National Are Library, South Kennington Museum, Leodon	1
M.	Royal Academy of Arts Barlington Bosos, Fremdelly, Lendon, W.	1
ħ.	Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, Ireland, 90, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.	1
16 17 18	Royal Adatic Science, 22, Albertarle Street, London, W Royal Colonial Institute, Northunberland Avenue, London, W.C. Royal Institutes of British Architects, A. Cordon Street, Hancette Square, London.	1
29 80 31	Royal Society, Burlingson House, Preschilly, Lordon, W., Society of Antiquacies of Lordon, Burlington House, Pleudilly, London, W., Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street,	1 1
	Adelphi, London, W.C. Society for the Prometica of Hellegic Stanton, London	1
52 83	Bollets Library, Oxford	î
14	Institute Institute, Oxford	1
	France.	
35	Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	1
96 97 99	Bibliotheque J. Donnet, 19. Rue Spontian la Paris Director General de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chausese d'Artin, Paris	1 1
30	Institut de France, Paris	1
40	Institut Ethnograph que International de Paris, 28, Rue Bromparte, Paris	1
41	Musen Guimet, 7, Place d' less, Paris	1
42 46	the state of the s	1 1
44		1
	Germany.	
纺	Konigliches Preussische Akadamie der Wissenschiften, Berlin, N. W. 7, under den Linden, 38.	1
46	Konigliche Pressrissche Akademie der Wissen schaften, Berlin	1
47	Royal Library, Berlin	1
松		1 1 1
49	100 1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	1
51		1
	damm, 97-98.	1

No.	(Horigastien.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Austria.	
52 53	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth Imperial Academy of Sciences, Visusa	1
	Italy.	
54 55 56 57 58	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy Societa Aziation Italiana, Firenze, Italy American School of Classical Studies at Rosse Biblioteca Nazionale, Vistorio Emanuele, Rosse British School at Rosse, Paleasa Odassalcin, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Gome	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Holland.	
59 60	Koninklijke Akademie van Westmschappen to Amsteriaen, Holland Koninklijke Instituut vun Nederlandsch India, The Hague, Holland	I
	Russia.	
61	Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia	1
	Denmark.	
62 63	National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark	1
	Belgium.	
64	Academie Royale d'Archeologie de Belgique, Auvere	1
	Sweden.	
65	(University Library, Upuala, Swedin	1
	Norway.	
66	University Literary, Christians, Nerway	1
	Greece.	
67 68	British School at Athens, Greece La Societe Archeologique d'Athenes, Athens, Greece	1 4
	Japan.	
69	President, Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokin	Ĩ
	China,	
70	North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai	1
	America.	
71 72 78 74 75 76		1

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to it supplied
	Siam.	
77	Vajiranana National Library, Bankok	1
	British Colonies.	1.5
78	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo	1
79	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zeeland	1
80	Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia	1
82	Library and Historical Society, Queber, Canada	1 1 1
83	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales	1
84	Stratte Brauch, Royal Asiatic Society, Stogapure	1
	Foreign Colonies.	
85 86 87	Director of Archeology in Java, Batavia, Netherlanda, India Secretary, Bataviassch Genestischap von Kunsten en Westenschappen, Batavia Le Directeur de l'Institut Francais d'Archaeologie Orientale du Caire, Caire,	1 1
68 89	Librarian, Museum of Arabic Ars, Cairo, Egypt His Excellency the General of Indo-China, e/o the Cansul General	1
90	for France, Calcutta.  Directour de l'Escole Franceles d'Illetteme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China  Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.	1.
	INDIA. (1) Imperial.	
92	Imperial Library, Calcutta	10
93	Indian Museum, Calmitta	1
94	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutts Department of Education Library, Delhi	1
96	Central Library, Army Head quarters, Simls	î
	(2) Provincial.	
	Madras.	N
97	The Government College, Kumbakousm	1
98	Christian College Library, Madras	1
00	Government Central Museum, Madras Pachatyappa's College, Madras	1
01	Presidency College, Madras	1
02	Public Library, Madras	
03	School of Art, Madras Secretarist Library, Fort St. George	1
05	University Library, Madras	î
06	St. Aloyerus College, Mangalore	1
07	Noble College, Masulipatana The Seederit College, Mylarges	1
08	The Sanskrit College, Mylapore The Government College, Rajakuwadry	1
10	The Teacher's College, Suidaper, Chingleput District	
11	St. Joseph's College, Trickinopoly	1
12	S. P. G. College Maharajah's College, Trivandrum	1 1 1 1 1
14	The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi	1
15	Maharajah's College, Vinianagram	1
	Bombay.	
16	Gujerut College, Ahmedahad	1
	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asistic Society, Town Hall, Bombay	1
17 18	Elphinstone College, Bumbay	1

Yo.	Designation.		Number copies to supplie
	INDIA—continued.		
	Bombay- continued.		
***	Discourt W. L. I Wasser Thereber	m	- 3
19 20	Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay St. Xavier's College, Bombay	-	1
21	Secretariat Library, Bombay	200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
22 28	School of Art, Bombsy University Library, Bombsy	444	1
24	Wilson College, Bombay	141	1
25	The College of Science, Poscos	3.00	1
26 27	Pergusson College, Poons	***	i
	Bengal.		
28	Wesleyan Mission Cellago, Bankurs	494	1
29	Barinal Public Library, Barinal	16.6	1
30	Burdwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan	944	1
32	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta Bangabasi College, Calcutta	176	1
33	Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta	***	1
35	Bangiya Sohitys Parishad Sabha, Galcutta Bethune Gollege, Calcutta	***	i
36	Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta	1864	1
37	Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta Chaitanya Library, 4/I, Bendon Street, Calcutta	181	i
39	Church Mission Society, Calcutta	***	1
40	Rosnomic Museum, Calcutta	***	1 1
62	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicames, Calcuta Goethal's indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcuta	944	1
43	Government School of Art, Calcutta	ten	Į.
46	Library of the United Service Club, Calcutta L. M. S. Cellege, Bhowanipere, Calcutta	104	1
66	Mahabadhi Society, Baniapsuker Lane, Calcutta	44	1
67	Meteopolitan Institution, Calcutta Prosidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta	Anti	1
46 60	Sanskrit College Library, I, College Square, Calcutta	200	î
50	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta	+44	1
51	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta		Î
53	Houghly College, Chineura	***	î
54	Chitagong College Beer Chamtra Public Library at Comilla	+19	I I
56	Jaganusth College, Ducca	***	1
57	Dacea College	997	1
58	Nurthbrook Hall Library, Dacea Provincial Library, Dacea	++-	1
60	Krishnagur College, Krishnagar		1
61	Daulatjur Hindu Academy, Khulna	349	1
62 63	Midnapore College, Midnapore Naruil Victoria College, Narail	***	i
64	Rajshahi College, Rajshahi	993	1
66	" Hajshahi Archwological Society," Hajshahi Sersupore College, Serampore	***	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
67	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	*12	1
	Bihar and Orissa.		
68	Bihar National College, Bankipore	-1-	1
69	Bihar and Orissa Secretariat Library	100	1 1
70 71	Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipere Pates College, Bankipere	224	1
72	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	100	1
78	St. Columba's College, Hasaribagh	196	1

No.	Designation.		Sumber copies to empplied
	INDIA—continued.		
	United Provinces.		
74	Agra College, Ages		1
75	Palaco Library of the Most Revd. the Archbishop at Agra	50	1
76	St. John's College, Agra		1
77	Igall Library, Aligarh	168	1
78 79	M. A. O. College Library, Aligneh Christian College, Allahabad	0.77	1
90	Mair Central College, Allahabad	200	1
81	Panini Office, Allahabad	741	1
81 83	Public Library, Allahabad Secretarias Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad	340	î
94	University Library, Allahabad		T.
85	Carmichael Library, Benares		1
86	Central Hindu College, Benares	200	1
87	Quenn's College, Benarus Sanskrit College, Benarus	444	1
89	Christ's Chuech College, Campore	0.00	-1
90	Cutming College, Lucknow	Prog.	1
91	Provincial Museum Laboury, Luckness	100	1
92	Public Library, Lucknow Lyall Library, Mervet	944	1
94	Archaeological Museum, Mutters	100	1
95	Thomason College, Reorkee	+10	1
96	Fyonland Museum, Fysioland	144	
	Punjab.		
97	Rhalm Cellogs, Ameltune	144	1
964	Aitchison College, Labore	14.	1
99	Central Training College, Labore	-9.7	1
00"   61	Dyal Singh College, Lahorn Duyanand Angle-Votic College, Lahorn	2.00	1
100	Foreme Christian College, Labore	5.00	1
03	Government College Library, Labore	-016	1
04	Islamia College, Labore Museum Library, Labore	100	1
06	Punjah Historical Society, Laboro		1
07	Purpat Public Library, Labore	500	1
(05 (0)	Secretarios Library, Public Works Department, Labore University Library, Labore		1
	Delhi.		
00	Name Polls		7.
11	Meseum, Delhi Publin Library, Delhi		1
12	St. Stephen's Cottege, Delki	218	4
	North-West Frontier Provinces.		
13	Peshawar Musoam, Peshawar	154	- 1
14	Secretarint Library, Pechawar	214	1
	Burma.		
15	Myanma Awin Club, Kyaiklat, Pyapon District	44	1
116	Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay Buddhist Library, Nathinggraung, Basson District	14.0	i
18	Buddhist Propagunia Society, Pegu	246	1
19	Young Men's Buddlint Association, Pego	164	1
191	Baptist College, Rangeon Bernaed Free Library, Hangeon	944	1
22	Burma Research Society, Rangoon	300	1
23	Cedi Yengana Association Labrary, Stiwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon	-0.4	
23 0 k	Phayee Maseam, Rangeon Rangoon College, Rangeon	1+1-	1
25	manifester countries and		

No	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	INDIA—continued.	
	Burma—continued.	
226	Secretariza Library, Bangoon	1
227	Scolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon ***	1
228 229	Teacher's Institute, Hangeon Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Hangeon.	î
230	Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangown	1
231	Rangom Literary Society, Bangoon	,
	Assam.	
232	Cotton Library, Dhubri	1
233	Corton College, Gauhati Corton Hall Library, Gauhati	1
234	Curson Hall Library, Gouhati Government Library, Shillong	1
2310	Secretariat Library, Shillong	1
287	Vioteria Juhilee Library, Tespur	
	Central Provinces	
238	Puble Library of Amesoti Town	1
239	High School Committee, Balaghet	1
240	Coverament Cellege, Jubindpore Training Cellege, Jubindpore	1
242	Jagannath High School, Mandia	1
243	Histor College, Nagpor	1 1
244	Morris College, Negper  Minsonn Library, Negper	î
240	Servetarial Library, Nagrar	1
247	Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpus	1
248 249	Public Library, Sanger Victoria Library, Seoni	ī
	Coorg.	
250	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalors	1
	NATIVE STATES.	
	Mysore.	
	Last State Control of the Control of	
951	Central Collage, Bangalore Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1
252 253	Maharaja's College, Mysors	i
	Hyderabad-	
254	The Resident's Library, Hyderalad	1
	Central India.	
		2.0
255	The Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore	1
256 257	Public Works Secretary to the How his the Agent to the Governor-General,	1
-1	Central Indias	-
258	Rajkumar College, Indere	
	Rajputana.	
259	College Library, Ajmer	1
260	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer	T.
261	Rajputana Museum, Ajmer	1

No.	Designation.		Number of copies to be supplied.
	NATIVE STATES—continued.		
	Baroda.		
262 263	Library of the Resident at Baroda Baroda Museum		1
	Kathiawar.		
264 265	Sir Bhagvatsingji Library, Gondal (Kathiawar) Watson Museum of Antiquities, Hajket		1
	Travancore.		
266	Travancore Durbar	711	1
	Gwallor,		
267	Gwalior Durine		2
	Chamba.		
268	Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba		1

